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THIRD SERIES

PIONEER LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION OF IOWA

BY DAVID C. MOTT, Secretary

The Nineteenth Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa met in the Portrait Gallery of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department, Des Moines, on February 18 at 10:00 A. M. Since the last meeting, which was held in 1921, there had occurred the death of both the president, Warren Garst, and the secretary, William H. Fleming. Vice President Oley Nelson presided during the sessions, and David C. Mott served as secretary.

After the call to order invocation was made by Rev. Louis E. Watson of Wesley M. E. Church, Des Moines. Governor Hamill then delivered an eloquent address of welcome. The response was made extemporaneously but appropriately by George H. Van Houten. The president's address was delivered by Oley Nelson, who spoke interestingly and well concerning early times in Iowa, and his service in the General Assembly in 1886 and 1888.

Secretary Mott then presented an offer of Curator Harlan of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department tendering to the association the use of the ANNALS as a medium of publication of an outline of the proceedings of the meetings, and of the more formal papers and addresses, thus relieving the need of asking members for dues, and the General Assembly for an appropriation for publication expenses, which offer was accepted.

President Nelson then appointed the following committees:

Nomination of Officers—Emory H. English, O. K. Maben, L. F. Potter.

Publication—A. B. Funk, D. C. Mott, R. G. Clark.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock. The formal installation in the Portrait Gallery of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of the portraits of James W. McDill, Frank Hatton, George W. McCrary, and James B. Howell was then made, Curator Harlan presiding. On taking the chair Mr. Harlan spoke as follows:

In recent years the General Assembly has recognized the importance of the gallery of this institution and has made special appropriation for the portraits of Iowa men who have served in the Senate of the United States or in the Cabinets of its presidents. It affords me, as the executive head of the institution, a special pleasure to have the Pioneer Lawmakers participate this morning in the installation of four such portraits. You, of all the citizens of Iowa, have recollection of the service of these men and have memories of their lineaments. Your remarks concerning them apply to the narrative art as the brushes of the painters, in their way, to the permanent record of these men.

The following papers were then read or addresses delivered:

JAMES W. McDILL

BY GEORGE H. VAN HOUTEN

Judge McDill was honored and respected by all who knew him, not only in official life but as a private citizen. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 4, 1834. His father was Rev. John McDill, who removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, and died in 1840.

James McDill returned to Ohio and attended Salem Academy, was graduated from Miami University in 1853, taught school in Kossuth County, Iowa, and later returned to Ohio and began the study of law with Galloway & Mathews. He was admitted to the bar at Akron, Ohio, September 30, 1856, and the following October came to Burlington, Iowa, and the spring of 1857 removed to Afton. In the following August he was married and made permanent home at Afton, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Riggs & McDill.

In 1858 he became county judge of Union County, being the first county judge elected in that county. In 1861 Senator Grimes, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, appointed Mr. McDill as clerk of that committee. He served as such until February, 1862, when he was appointed by Salmon P. Chase, who was then secretary of the United States Treasury, as clerk in the third auditor's office.

In 1865 the Judge opened an office in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, of which there were many in those days, but he continued but a short time in that work, then returned to Afton in 1866 and again entered into the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. N. W. Rowell.

In 1868 Mr. McDill was elected judge of the Circuit Court. This

court, as remembered by the present speaker, was a new court, and being a juror in this court, the first of the kind in Taylor County, personal acquaintance was had with the Judge, and during all the years of this acquaintance, to the time of his death, there was a warm personal friendship and attachment.

After serving as circuit judge for two years Judge McDill was appointed as district judge to succeed Judge Day, who had been elected as a supreme judge. He was later elected as district judge and in 1872 was elected congressman, and was re-elected in 1874, serving on important committees, such as Pacific Railroads and Public Lands, both very important committees at that time, relatively very much more important than in later times.

Judge McDill declined further service in Congress and returned to the practice of law. In 1881 President Garfield appointed Senator Kirkwood to the position of secretary of the interior, and Governor Gear appointed Mr. McDill to fill the vacancy as senator, which office he assumed March 8, 1881. The following winter the Iowa legislature elected him to fill the unexpired term in the United States Senate, which lasted until March 4, 1883.

After his term of office as senator expired Mr. McDill resumed the practice of law. On April 4, 1884, Governor Sherman appointed Mr. McDill to the office of railroad commissioner. In 1885 Mr. McDill removed to Creston, which was his home during the remainder of his life. After his term as railroad commissioner he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of McDill & Sullivan.

Judge McDill was a quiet, modest, unassuming man; courteous to every one, rather inclined to avoid than engage in discussions or altercations; was a good citizen and neighbor, zealous in church work, holding membership in the Presbyterian church and was ever ready to assist in religious or other work for the good of society. His many good qualities endeared him to all who knew him and his well-known integrity gave him an influence far beyond most men, and impressed his sterling integrity on all who came in contact with him. The Judge was rather deliberate and slow in forming conclusions, exercised great care in considering cases and measures, and retained the confidence of those who associated with him to a remarkable degree. His death occurred on February 28, 1894, he was mourned by all who knew him, and they hold him in grateful memory.

JAMES W. McDILL

BY GEORGE S. ALLYN

When a young man in the early '70's I first met Judge J. W. McDill at a district convention held at Creston, Iowa, when a mutual friend said, "I want you to meet Judge McDill, who is a candidate before this convention." As we approached him he turned to meet us, when my friend caught him by the shoulders and turned him around, after-

wards jokingly explaining that he wanted me to see the good side of his face first, as the other side "looked worse than h—," because of a scar. I voted for his nomination and for his election, not only that once, but ever afterward when he asked the suffrage of the people. While Judge McDill was on the bench I held the office of clerk of courts in Ringgold County, where we were closely associated in an official and social way for some years.

Judge McDill as a lawyer was a safe counselor, and at the bar he was a real lawyer, never a trickster, trying his cases on the law and evidence. As a judge he was courteous, fair, approachable, yet upholding the dignity of the court. In his official life as circuit judge and as district judge, in his service in the United States Treasury Department, in the United States House of Representatives, as state railroad commissioner, and as United States senator, he rendered distinguished service. In his social life he was a true friend and a safe advisor. Often I would ask his advice in regard to the outlook in life—as to choosing a profession, or business and associates, etc.

In those days we had the advantage of living in a new country, of social equality, and of personal freedom where the star of hope lured us on. In a new country a man must possess at least three virtues—honesty, courage, and generosity. In cultivated society, cultivation is often more important than soil. A well executed counterfeit passes more readily than a blurred genuine. In a new country character is essential. In the old, reputation is sufficient. Senator McDill belonged to the old school. The last time I saw him was at his home when he took me to see a little Presbyterian church which had just been completed, saying that he had been much interested in its erection, and that he taught a Sunday school class.

The life and influence of J. W. McDill has been a great asset to our state.

JAMES W. McDILL

By J. H. HENDERSON

Mr. President:

I am not upon the program, but I cannot let this occasion pass without saying a few words in memory of Judge McDill. I knew him as a man, a lawyer, and public servant. He was one of the strong men in southwestern Iowa, and served with distinction as a judge, United States senator, member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this state, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While I was upon the district bench and holding court in Adair County, he appeared in the trial of some very important cases, with marked courtesy, with eminent fairness, and signal ability. He truly represented the interests of his clients as a good, true lawyer would. I speak of him as he impressed me. He was some years older than I, and at that time was ripe in his experience as a lawyer, with service in public life, and

ripened into years of maturity. It was my pleasure to have had correspondence with him covering some time, and his letters were of a high order—a discussion of current governmental affairs, and were very instructive. It is now and for some years has been of great regret to me that that correspondence was not continued. It was more my fault, but I am sure that I missed many valuable suggestions which would have been to my benefit. As a pioneer lawmaker of Iowa, he is worthy to be remembered by those of us members of this association, and I deem it a great privilege to be present on this occasion and join with others in words of commendation of his life and character, and the great service to the public in all of the official positions which he held. It is from such men that the history of this state was made, and we honor ourselves in this memorial. The future history of this commonwealth will be better if the virtues of Judge James W. McDill as a man, a lawyer, a public official and statesman are remembered and emulated.

FRANK HATTON

BY LAFAYETTE YOUNG

[Lafayette Young addressed the meeting upon the life of Frank Hatton. It was one of the brilliant extemporaneous speeches for which he has been distinguished for half a century. It delineated the figure of Hatton among a generation of large figures in Iowa politics and journalism. It abounded in history and philosophy. It was promised us in manuscript, but unhappily the Senator fell ill within a day of its delivery. It has awaited with other unfinished matters when it may be reached by Senator Young now that he is again at his editorial desk. It will appear in the *ANNALS* next after its receipt.—Editor.]

GEORGE W. McCRARY

BY EDWARD R. MASON

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

George W. McCrary is an exemplification of that statement. He was born at Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1890, at the age of fifty-five.

His comparatively short life was a remarkable one viewed from any standpoint. He was of Scottish descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. From thence his great-grandfather, James McCrary, moved to North Carolina prior to the war of the Revolution and settled in what is now Iredell County. There his grandfather, John McCrary, and likewise his father, James McCrary, were born.

His great-grandfather, James, served as a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The maiden name of Judge McCrary's mother was Mathilda Forrest. In 1812 the family removed to

Tennessee, afterward to Indiana, and in the year 1835 they removed to McDonough County, Illinois. In 1837 they came to Van Buren County, Iowa, then a part of the territory of Wisconsin.

With a natural thirst for knowledge he acquired the rudiments of an English education and some knowledge of the higher branches of learning. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Miller & Rankin at Keokuk, Iowa, a firm composed of Samuel F. Miller, who afterwards became distinguished as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; and John W. Rankin, one of the ablest lawyers of the Iowa bar. He was admitted to the bar at Keokuk in 1856 and entered upon the practice of the law and soon afterward formed a partnership with Mr. Rankin under the firm name of Rankin & McCrary.

In 1857 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives and was the youngest member of that body. In 1861 he was elected to the Iowa Senate where he served four years. During his first term he was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, at that time one of the most important committees of that body. During the next two years of his term he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In 1868, at the age of thirty-three, he was elected and took his seat in the National House of Representatives. He was re-elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth congresses and served with marked ability and distinction.

Having displayed great legal ability, a strong desire for justice and fair play enabled him to arise above party prejudices in the consideration of contested election cases. He took rank as one of the best lawyers in that body and an authority upon election law. He was appointed by Speaker Blaine chairman of the Elections Committee and in that capacity induced the House of Representatives, probably for the first time in its history, to consider contested election cases on their merits, irrespective of party affiliations.

Questions relating to transportation and matters connected with the subject of interstate commerce were attracting great public interest in the Forty-third Congress and he was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals to which committee all these subjects were referred and to which he gave his best thought and action. He presented a report on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, which was regarded as one of the ablest and most exhaustive papers ever presented to Congress. He reported a bill on the subject, advocated it before the House with remarkable power, and after one of the most memorable debates on record it passed that body.

This seems to have been the original basis of subsequent legislation regulating interstate commerce. He was the author of and introduced the measure proposing the appointment of an Electoral Commission, the adoption of which brought about a peaceful solution of the disturbing questions which had arisen concerning the result of the presidential

election of 1876, when Hayes and Tilden were the opposing candidates, and which now, in view of the danger which it obviated, must be regarded as wise statesmanship, no matter how we may differ as to the correctness of the decision reached. He was one of the joint committee which framed the Electoral Bill, and afterwards acted as one of the Republican counsel before the commission and made one of the strongest arguments sustaining the election of President Hayes.

The country was about evenly divided in opinion as to what had been the actual result of the presidential contest. That tumult and war were imminent, no one who recollects that period will question. In this emergency he was first to step forward with the proposition referred to for the adoption of a lawful and peaceful solution of the difficulty. He always believed that under all the circumstances this was a wise measure of statesmanship which gave to the country peace instead of tumult, an amicable adjustment instead of civil war.

He was made a member of the Judiciary Committee in the House of the Forty-fourth Congress in which he served with distinction. He was author of the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, which passed the House by a large majority.

In 1879 he was appointed secretary of war. In this position he began the first systematic work leading to the publication of the official records of the great Civil War. The Signal Service Bureau was improved and connected with similar institutions abroad and the authority of the department was construed by the secretary for the first time to be sufficiently broad to authorize the issuing of tents, blankets, and rations to persons rendered destitute by pestilence, the immediate occasion being the destitution in southern Mississippi resulting from an epidemic of yellow fever.

In 1879 he resigned his position in the Cabinet to accept the appointment of United States circuit judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit and assumed his duties in January, 1880.

While I had known Judge McCrary in my early boyhood, he having resided at Vernon in Van Buren County, across the Des Moines River from Bentonsport where I lived in my early youth, at the time of his appointment to be circuit judge I was a clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Iowa which comprised the whole state, it was then that commenced our intimate personal acquaintance.

Though coming fresh from the political field where lawyers are generally ruined rather than made, he brought to the bench a discipline which, under the subjection of his naturally judicial mind, enabled him to discharge the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of the bar, made critical under the administration of his eminent predecessor, Judge Dillon. His equanimity was perpetual—nothing could ruffle or disturb it. He held the scales of justice with such an impartial hand that, though he might have formed an opinion on the facts, no one could discover it during the progress of the trial from anything in his bearing.

In 1884 he resigned the judgeship to accept the position of general counsel of the Santa Fe Railway Company. He was moved to this by the largely increased salary. There can be no doubt in my mind that in this change he made a mistake, for the reason that he undoubtedly would have succeeded to a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was the author of the "American Laws of Elections" which is the standard authority on that subject. Personally he was the most amiable and modest of men. He appreciated humor and wit, and loved a good story which was humorous or witty, but not including risque stories.

His domestic relations were exceedingly pleasant. He loved his home and his children. His domination there was the result of the love his wife and children bore him. His sympathy for the unfortunate was warm and responsive. He believed, as he constantly exemplified, in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

In religious belief he was a Unitarian, and he stood for positive faith in God, in immortality, in worship and in personal righteousness as exemplified in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

He died poor, leaving to his descendants a legacy of incomparable worth. He left a widow, whose maiden name was Helen A. Gelatt, three daughters and two sons. One of the daughters is the wife of Henry L. McCune, a gentleman of high standing and a lawyer of rank and first-class ability, and for quite a while was one of the judges of the Circuit Court at Kansas City.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might rise up and say to all the world, this was a man."

JAMES B. HOWELL

BY JOHN M. RANKIN

I deem it a great honor, indeed, to be present in behalf of Keokuk, Lee County, and the First Congressional District, and assist in installing the portrait of the Honorable James B. Howell.

James B. Howell was born July 4, 1816, near Morristown, New Jersey, and in 1819 the family removed to Licking County, Ohio. In 1837 he was graduated from Miami University and in 1839 he was admitted to the practice of law. He came to Iowa in 1841 and began the practice of law at Keosauqua.

He became active in politics and in 1845 established the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, which he published in Keosauqua until 1849, at which time he transferred it to Keokuk and later changed its name to *The Gate City*, which exists today, a monument to the genius of this great man.

It is said of him that at the time he established the *Des Moines Valley Whig* he had no intention of abandoning the law, but his paper absorbed so much of his time and feelings that at last he gave up his

practice and devoted himself exclusively to the arduous and exacting life of a political editor.

As long as the Whig party kept its organization he worked for and with it, and at its demise Mr. Howell labored zealously to unite and fuse the elements of opposition to the proslavery party which resulted in the election of James W. Grimes as the first anti-Democratic governor in Iowa, in 1854.

In 1855 and 1856 he strenuously advocated the adoption of the name Republican for the new antislavery party, and signed the call for the convention which organized the Republican party in Iowa, and as a member, took an important part in its proceedings. He was a delegate from Iowa in 1856 to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Mr. Howell was active and effective in each successive step from a constantly Democratic, to an overwhelmingly Republican state.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was unable to enter the service because of a broken leg which left him a cripple for life, but he was one of the foremost in kindling a patriotism to preserve the Union. During the war his support of the cause was of inestimable value, standing steadfastly behind President Lincoln, moulding public opinion to the end that the war must be won.

His long and able service to the state was recognized in 1870 when he was elected by the legislature to be United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James W. Grimes, who, on account of ill health, had resigned. Notwithstanding his service as United States senator lasted only from January 26, 1870, to March 3, 1871, it is said that few senators under like circumstances achieved greater success than James B. Howell.

After his services in the United States Senate he was appointed one of three commissioners to examine and report upon claims for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the use of the Union Army in insurrectory districts. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee. His service on this commission was marked by the exercise of rare good judgment and stern honesty, and was invaluable to the country.

On June 17, 1880, at his home in Keokuk, James B. Howell was called, and Iowa gave up one of her greatest citizens. Universally loved and respected, he passed to the Great Beyond.

Concerning this portrait may I be permitted to say, it is fitting and proper that future generations may have the opportunity, when visiting this gallery, to look upon it and be inspired to emulate the deeds of this truly great son of Iowa.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PORTRAITS

BY CURATOR E. R. HARLAN

Chief Justice Faville of our Board of Trustees whose presence we are denied because of his presiding, at this moment, over a hearing in

the Supreme Court, bids me present his regrets, express his satisfaction and that of the Board with the proceedings and with these portraits; also to comment in some respects upon the phase of our work augmented this morning by your participation.

Thomas Carlyle, it was, who reflected upon portraits of eminent men: "Often I have found a portrait superior to real instruction, to a half dozen written 'biographies' as biographies are written; or rather, let me say, I have found that the portrait is a small lighted candle by which the biographies could be for the first time read, and some human interpretation be made of them."

So eminent a writer and statesman of letters may, with profit, be heard within this room and in support of our policy of maintaining these collections regardless of the merely esthetic student of the graphic arts who observes a painting solely for skill and deftness of the painter. These are not always, of themselves, great paintings. Yet whoever knows of better portraits of these large Iowa figures owes us his aid in obtaining them. Whoever observes these that we have and knows nothing of the men they portray, knows little of the history of Iowa. He knows too little of our ideals and achievements to weigh against those who know more of these substantial public possessions and less of Raphael and Michael Angelo. These, varying in degree of artistic triumph, are facts of the faces and figures that built our state. They are often fine paintings and always faithful documents. They form a representative collection of canvases and one of the rarest galleries of American portraits.

You have advanced the facts and reasons for the installation of these portraits among those of their great compeers. The record should embrace the painters' names.

McCrary and Howell passed to their final rest without leaving portraits painted from life by eminent artists. Both left many photographs they respectively approved. Both left families and loving friends who preserved and cherished such of these photographs as they preferred. With these foundation studies of these two men Mr. Edward Timmons, one of the successful products of the Chicago Art Institute, with a singular sympathy for the selection of pertinent points of character of great men, added the living qualities which artists furnish and which cameras omit, delivered into these canvases the value which is often vainly sought even when living sitters face the artist. The classic Patrick Henry portrait—so well known—came from the brush of Thomas Sully without a sitting or indeed a picture of any kind to aid. But it was painted only from the recollections of John Marshall and other surviving friends, twenty years after Henry's death. So McCrary and Howell again live here for any who search for facts of them.

Hatton and McDill likewise left families and photographs. Young Ivan Olinsky of New York City took the photographs and the counsel of the families and with the keenest discernment of the artist and the

best criticism afforded him, produced these two striking canvases. It is indeed doubtful whether he or any one could excel his work even if done from life. Our good fortune in this is expressed in the fact that within a year following the delivery of these portraits the artist—at that time scantily supported—had commissions by scores and is today one of the most popular and best paid artists in New York.

If Judge Faville were here he would doubtless say, as I assure you it is true, that the Board of Trustees thank you for this ceremony and with satisfaction install these four canvases in our permanent collection.

President Nelson then resumed the chair and Johnson Brigham, state librarian, presented the following paper:

IOWA'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP

Among the many contributions Iowa has made to American statesmanship, I am compelled by limitation of time to single out only a half dozen. Instead of giving biographical data, within easy reach of all, let me attempt a few pencil sketches.

I can draw only a shadowy picture of Iowa's first great apostle of liberty, Governor and Senator JAMES W. GRIMES, who, in 1854, two years before the birth of the Republican party, sounded the death knell of slavery, in more than one instance facing the threats of armed men along the Missouri border. In my mind's eye I see Senator Grimes, the victim of a paralytic stroke, laboriously rising from his seat to cast his deciding vote against the unseating of President Johnson—a vote which cost him the support of thousands, but which soon after his premature death was conceded to have been wise and patriotic.

I see Grimes's colleague, Senator JAMES HARLAN, a massive figure surrounded by smaller men. My most vivid recollection associates him with the last speech President Lincoln was permitted to make—on the night of April 11, 1865. After the applause which followed the President's brief speech the audience lingered. Lincoln then introduced the Senator from Iowa, his personal friend and then recent choice for secretary of the interior. I see the two standing together in the historic east window of the White House, one tall and slender, the other tall, broad-shouldered and deep-chested. The President had read from manuscript; the Senator's voice was by comparison deep-throated and strong. The burden of Harlan's extempore speech was that at the last election the American people once for all had decided that a majority of the electoral vote must control the Republic's destinies, and that no participant in an election could be permitted to neutralize the result of that election. As an eloquent supporter of Lincoln's war measures, and as the prime mover in legislation for transcontinental railways, Senator Harlan rendered invaluable service to the nation in a critical period of its history.

Let me outline an interview with ex-Senator Harlan, early in Janu-

ary, 1896. I was then editing the *Midland Monthly*, and called on the Senator, in his room at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, to urge him to write a paper telling the story of the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and incidentally to answer the censorious criticisms of the press on the Monument Commission's selections of representative Iowa soldiers for medallions to be set into the base of the monument. He had keenly felt the injustice of certain personal attacks upon himself as chairman of the Monument Commission. After consenting to write the paper, he urged me to resume my seat, and with evident emotion said, in substance, "Mr. Brigham, can you understand the animus of these attacks upon me? Here I am, a private citizen conscientiously performing a difficult task thrust upon me—one which I would have declined had I not felt it to be my duty to accept it. I could have understood these assaults years ago, when men were conspiring to retire me to private life. But now, after many years spent in retirement, an old man well on in the seventies, having long since buried in the grave the political ambitions of my middle life, what other motive do my critics think I can have than to perform this last signal service to the state and to the brave men of Iowa who fought to preserve the Union?"

As I rose to go, he thanked me for the opportunity afforded him to tell the story of the monument and to answer his critics, "and," he added with a sad smile, "for the opportunity you have given me to free my mind."

Three years later, as president of the day, Mr. Harlan delivered a memorable address at the laying of the corner stone of the Historical Building in which we are now assembled; and a few months later he passed away—passed into history where he will ever remain an honor to our state and to the nation.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON entered Congress in 1865 and remained, most of the time in the upper house, for a period of forty-three years—an unprecedented length of public service. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he was conceded to be an authority on national finance. In 1888 he would have been nominated for the presidency, had not the New York delegation broken its pledge of support. In 1890 the Senator was charged with subserviency to the railroads. He then waged the one fight of his public life and was saved from defeat by only a few votes. A very few votes would have defeated his re-election. The Senator was three times tendered a cabinet position; but he wisely preferred to remain in the Senate. Though positive in his support of or opposition to a measure, he was loath to antagonize his friends. Thus his enemies were wont to call him "velvet-footed." He had early learned to avoid needless controversy. To illustrate:

One evening over the dinner table in my home, Victor Dolliver attempted to draw out from him an opinion adverse to President Roosevelt; but the most he could get from the Senator was: "Victor, Teddy Roosevelt makes the most fortunate blunders of any man I ever knew"

—a characteristic remark. Allison was not an orator, but a convincing speaker and a ready debater. He was a charming conversationalist and was possessed of infinite patience and good nature. And yet he could say “no”—but with so much of genuine sorrow as to excite contrition in the soul of the applicant.

JAMES F. WILSON filled a greater place in legislation than the present generation is wont to accord him. He entered Congress at thirty-three with the prestige of having been the leading mind in the Iowa General Assembly and in the Iowa Constitutional Convention of 1857. He soon became a leader in debate and legislation. In 1882 he was unanimously nominated to the Senate, and, until his health gave way, he exerted great influence in that body. Few men in public life in his time could cope with Senator Wilson in debate, especially on questions of constitutional law. The Senator was a staunch prohibitionist and teetotaler. One evening at dinner with Senator Allison, General Grenville M. Dodge, observing Wilson's empty glass, turned on him and angrily exclaimed, “I say, Jim, what in hell are you fellows trying to do in Iowa? Have you got the fool notion that by prohibiting drinking you will usher in the millennium?” Then turning to the rest of us he said, “Why don't you Iowans serve notice on Jim, and Bill Larrabee, too, that the thing can't be done?” Wilson smothered his indignation and, turning to his host, with enforced calmness, remarked, “Senator, the General has evidently been out of the state too long to pass judgment upon our attempt to put the saloon out of business.” The General was restrained from making an angry retort by the tactful remark of his host: “General, you were in the midst of an interesting story when you happened to see the Senator's empty glass. Finish the story and we'll take up prohibition after dinner.” The General humbly begged pardon for being so rough and went on with his story.

No greater contribution has been made to the political history of Iowa than was made by SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Iowa's War Governor. His greatest service as governor was when President Lincoln's call to arms found our young state hampered by debt and suffering from growing pains. Putting his own credit back of a personal loan and interesting other capitalists, he saved the credit of the state and saw to it that our troops were fed and clothed. His quaint oratory roused the state to a white heat of patriotism, and his calls on the General Assembly were promptly met. In 1875, years after retirement from office, the politicians in control of the Republican state convention found in the old War Governor the only man strong enough to defeat General James B. Weaver for governor, and he was dramatically sprung upon the convention and nominated. From the governorship he went to the United States senatorship and thence to the secretaryship of the Interior. In '86 the politicians presented him to run for Congress in the Second Iowa District—a strong Democratic district. With his defeat he permanently retired to private life—at the age of seventy-three. In

the campaign of '86 I received a call from the veteran statesman in my editorial room in Cedar Rapids. I recognized him at once, though I had never met him. "That's the penalty of public service," said he, smiling, "wherever you go you're recognized. If I wanted to do anything crooked I wouldn't dare to." Taking a chair and lighting his inevitable cigar, he became confidential, declaring that his wife had come pretty near calling him an old fool for running again, and he had agreed with her as was his custom. Kirkwood has never been surpassed as a campaign orator—not even by Governor Shaw. Simple, direct, logical, in the main conversational, his clear and forceful reasoning, strengthened by an inexhaustible store of quaint humor, never failed to win an audience. His homely features and utter disregard of style in dress fitted his unique mental equipment.

Of necessity omitting Shaw, Cummins, Hoover and other living Iowa statesmen who have left or are leaving their impress upon the nation's history, and compelled by limitations of time and space merely to mention the names of Augustus Caesar Dodge, Generals Jones, Baker, Weaver and Drake, Justice Miller, John A. Kasson, Governor Larrabee, Colonel Henderson, James Wilson and a score of others who have passed into Iowa history, I must close this too hurried sketch with a brief tribute to that incomparable orator who, under the tutelage of Senator Allison, outgrew his tutor and became a statesman of such breadth of vision, strength of purpose, and fearless independence that he dared defy the whips and scorns of the big interests, then enthroned in power, and, in one of the most eloquent speeches ever made in Congress, delivered to Senator Aldrich and his allies a new Declaration of Independence, the echoes of which still roll from soul to soul. I refer, of course, to JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER, who, had he lived, would have been ere this the leader, not of a mere "bloc," but of a rejuvenated, reconstructed majority in Congress, a majority dedicated to patriotic public service. The story of Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver's evolution from the popular orator to the farseeing, clear thinking, courageous statesman who, at the early age of fifty-two, at the height of his greatness, was taken from us, is an inspiration to the youth of our time, and of all coming time.

February 19 the association met at 10:00 A. M. The members of the Legislative Ladies League were guests at this session. J. C. Beem, judge of Municipal Court, Waterloo, read the following paper:

THE DEADLOCK OF 1890

By J. C. BEEM

At the general election of 1889 Horace Boies was chosen governor of Iowa, being the first chief executive of his political faith for thirty-five years—since the expiration of the term of Governor Hempstead in 1854. At the same election was chosen a House of Representatives of

one hundred members of whom fifty were Republicans, forty-seven Democrats, two Greenbackers or Populists, and one independent.

When the members assembled it soon became evident that the three independent votes would be cast with the Democrats, and that a deadlock as to organization was impending. Preceding the convening of the General Assembly both parties held caucuses and, recognizing the status of affairs, both appointed conference committees, the Republican committee consisting of James E. Blythe of Mason City, S. L. Steele of Mount Pleasant, and L. W. Lewis of Wayne County. The Democrats named John F. Dayton of Waukon, I. L. Woods of Webster County, and the writer. The two committees met to exchange propositions and, as both modestly claimed the speakership, no results were obtained. In fact, the Democratic conferees were treated with some sarcasm for even considering and reporting the Republican proposition.

The House met on January 13, 1890, at 2:00 p. m. A few hours before the meeting it was found that Mr. Johnson of Dubuque, a Democrat, was ill in bed at his home. He had arisen, however, and was en route to the Capitol on a belated train. The knowledge of this was spoken mostly in whispers, and the Democrats watched for Johnson much, as may be imagined, like Wellington watched for Blucher. The late James E. Dunn of Dubuque was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Edward H. Hunter was Democratic national committeeman for Iowa. These gentlemen boarded the train at a crossing in East Des Moines, took Mr. Johnson therefrom and hurried him to the Capitol, arriving some minutes after the House had actually assembled. Those minutes were used by the Democrats in making dilatory motions and remarks. When Mr. Johnson arrived Mr. Holbrook of Marengo arose and announced that Mr. Johnson having come, the Democrats were ready to ballot. This incident caused much comment in the press as being one of the few instances in which the Democrats of Iowa had been able to play a joke upon their opponents.

By reason of precedent the House was called to order by the senior member from Polk County, B. B. Lane. Captain J. W. Luke of Hampton nominated D. C. Kolp, who was clerk of the House in 1888, as temporary reading clerk, and he was so chosen. This was almost the only motion, except motions to adjourn, upon which both sides agreed for many days.

Ben Van Steenburg was the Republican nominee for temporary chief clerk, and Fred W. Lehmann, then of Des Moines, the Democratic nominee. The first ballot showed fifty votes for each candidate. This continued until the end of the thirteenth ballot. The fashionable ailment of la grippe appeared for the first time that winter, and some members were brought in upon cots to answer roll call. After the close of the thirteenth ballot it was agreed that members might pair with others of their opponents, so that on several succeeding ballots the number of votes cast but little exceeded a quorum.

So matters continued with few incidents of note for days. Mr. Boies, who had come to Des Moines to be inaugurated as governor, returned home, and the House settled into the routine of balloting, relieved by an occasional passage at arms between members of the opposing factions. At last, having tried all apparent means of effecting a solution and without success, on January 27 Mr. Blythe presented the agreement of the conferees, which was adopted by unanimous vote. Under this agreement Loyal D. Hotchkiss, Democrat, of Davis County, was made the temporary speaker; Albert Head, Republican, of Greene, temporary speaker pro tem; Henry S. Wilcox of Polk, temporary chief clerk, while the minor offices were divided. A number of representatives had been chosen by but slight pluralities, and there was some question, technically, as to the eligibility of others. As these were about equally divided between the parties the agreement tactily eliminated all contests, so these members retained their seats unchallenged to the end of their respective terms.

The temporary organization having been effected, the House at once plunged into deadlock over the permanent organization. John T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids was the Democratic nominee for speaker, and Silas Wilson of Cass County, the Republican. On January 28, and for twenty-two days thereafter followed dreary roll call after dreary roll call. Plan after plan was formulated for settlement, only to result in more and fruitless balloting. About this time many members began to feel the need of the first installment of their pay. The auditor of state having refused to issue warrants for salaries, the House, by resolution, asked for the opinion of the attorney general upon the subject, and he gave it as his opinion that the temporary organization was an organization in such sense that members were entitled to their first installment and mileage. This surely filled a long felt want, but caused some to express the opinion that it would serve to prolong the struggle.

One feature of this deadlock never became known to the public, nor to the general membership of the House. An eminent Republican member, now deceased, and one of the active Democrats agreed to make such an apportionment of the offices of the House as they deemed equitable and to the public interests, and then present it to the House with the ultimatum that it be adopted, or they would solve the deadlock. The Republican was Hon. James A. Smith of Osage, than whom a more conscientious representative never sat. The Democrat is still living and has not given his consent to the revealing of his name. But before this was carried into effect, or even fully formulated, the final solution occurred. On February 18 Irving B. Richman of Muscatine offered a resolution instructing the conference committees to make an equitable division of the offices, one group of which should include the speakership, and then that lots should be cast to determine to which side the speakership should fall. This resolution evoked a storm of discussion, which was at intervals punctuated by unparliamentary applause,

but it became apparent that the deadlock could not last much longer. On the following day the air was charged with rumors of settlement. Several recesses were taken to enable further conferences to be held, and finally an evening session was held, the news of which packed House and galleries.

At 7:30 the final conference report was read by Captain Luke. By the terms of the report Mr. Hamilton was named speaker; Mr. Wilson, speaker pro tem; Mr. Wilcox, chief clerk. The Republicans were given the first choice of five committees, after which the committees were chosen alternately. The committee on elections was composed of an equal number from both parties; in all other committees there was a majority of one member awarded to the party which chose the particular committee. The other offices were equally divided. This report was adopted without division and the roll call was taken upon speaker. As the first name of a Republican (Mr. Austin) was called and he voted "Hamilton," House and galleries broke into applause. At the close of the ballot Mr. Wilson arose and presented the speaker with a handsome gavel, which proved to be a veritable olive branch, for in the main, so to speak, seldom has Iowa had a House which worked in greater harmony than did thenceforth the House of the Twenty-third General Assembly.

Mr. Boies was inaugurated in the House Chamber amidst the cheers of his supporters and the smiles of his opponents.

The rest of the session was an exceedingly busy one, all seeming to vie with each other in an early dispatch of the public business. Aside from the usual partisan encounters, which no one even tried to remember, there was general good will. Of the one hundred men who engaged in this struggle, this paper would not be complete without a mention of some of the leaders. One outstanding figure, who had the respect of all, was J. W. Luke of Hampton, the Republican floor leader. He was alert to every duty, as clear as a bell, and profound in every matter which he investigated; James E. Blythe of Mason City, who afterward was the official head of his party; Albert Head of Jefferson, of engaging personality and wide experience; "Cady" Chase of Webster City, who was perhaps the best rough-and-tumble debater on the floor; Henry Hoppers of Sioux, a Dutch-American pioneer, a type of the common sense of his race; Edward Townsend of Black Hawk, a thoughtful, painstaking man; C. G. McCarthy of Story, afterwards auditor of state; W. M. McFarland of Emmet, afterwards secretary of state; and Mr. Chantry of Mills County, who had sat in a House deadlock in the Fifteenth General Assembly. Of the Democrats was John F. Dayton of Waukon, a man of sound judgment and sterling character; N. B. Holbrook of Marengo, perhaps the best equipped in many respects of any member; Irving B. Richman of Muscatine, scholarly and efficient; John T. Hamilton, speaker.

To name others of either party and not name them all would be to

disparage some deserving ones. Even at this comparatively short lapse of time one counts the names as he counts treasure, for the conflict brought forth the sterling qualities of all, and no partisans ever parted with more genuine respect for each other than did these men. All of which may exemplify what the poet meant when he said,

"Next to a friend
Is a foe who is staunch to the end."

Following Mr. Beem's paper short talks were made of a reminiscient nature by A. B. Funk, S. T. Meservey, George W. Clarke, J. L. Kamrar, E. C. Roach, R. T. St. John, J. T. Lavender, and George H. Van Houten.

The secretary read a number of letters from members who regretted not being able to attend, among them being N. E. Kendall, A. B. Cummins, L. M. Shaw, W. I. Babb, R. G. Cousins, G. S. Robinson, John McAllister, D. J. Palmer, E. W. Weeks, A. C. Hotchkiss, G. T. Baker, J. T. Moffit, J. H. Trewin, H. K. Evans, Milton Remley, I. P. Bowdish, R. M. Wright, J. E. Craig, F. O. Ellison, F. O. Hinkson, J. O. Kasa, J. J. Crossley, M. L. Temple, J. E. Bruce, W. C. Whiting, Thomas Geneva, P. Livingston, J. L. Wilson, F. M. Mills, E. Boland, A. L. Brooks, A. J. Chantry, G. N. Haugen, W. S. Withrow, E. P. Barringer, D. W. Turner, H. L. Spaulding, Wm. Carden, W. D. Evans, H. O. Weaver, B. F. Cummings, F. L. Arthaud, T. H. Hume, G. M. Titus, W. G. Ray, Robt. Hunter, B. L. Eiker, W. C. Kimmel, J. D. Morrison, J. I. Nichols, and Wm. Groneweg.

The committee on Nomination of Officers reported the following:

President—A. B. Funk.

Vice-president—H. W. Byers.

Secretary—David C. Mott.

Executive Committee—A. B. Funk, D. C. Mott, T. A. Way, R. G. Clark, J. T. Lavender.

District vice-presidents—First, H. O. Weaver; Second, G. M. Titus; Third, J. C. Beem; Fourth, R. T. St. John; Fifth, R. G. Cousins; Sixth, Perry Engle; Seventh, Oley Nelson; Eighth, G. S. Allyn; Ninth, L. F. Potter; Tenth, J. L. Kamrar; Eleventh, E. C. Roach.

By motion, the Executive Committee was directed hereafter to

call the meetings of the association biennially, according to the rules.

Other members, than those already mentioned as taking part in the meetings, who were in attendance were T. E. Johns, W. C. McArthur, T. A. Way, George McCulloch, H. B. Haselton, C. S. Byrkit, R. J. Martin, H. T. Saberson, A. H. Davison, H. H. Willson, and Joshua Jester.

At 2:30 P. M. the members met in the Rotunda of the State House and were conducted to seats in the House Chamber where the Forty-first General Assembly was sitting in joint session and addresses were made as follows:

ADDRESS OF FORMER GOVERNOR CARROLL

Mr. President, Members of the General Assembly, and Fellow Citizens:

I am honored today in being permitted to bring a word of greeting from the Pioneer Lawmakers Association to the members of the Forty-first General Assembly. It is good for us to meet together once in two or four years and renew old acquaintances as well as to make new ones. It gives to us who formerly occupied the responsible positions which you are now filling, renewed interest in the affairs of the state as well as in those measures with which you now have to deal. It also shows you what you are coming to a little later on.

Things have changed quite materially since the time of our service in your honorable body. I observe upon the wall just back of us a vaudeville sign, or a switchboard, or something of that kind which you use in voting. We would not know how to operate the machine, and how you folks get along without a roll call is difficult for us to understand. We don't see how you can get acquainted with each other any more than you could get along at the races without a score card.

New faces are in front of me this morning. There is only one member of the legislature serving in this General Assembly who served with us in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh general assemblies. Senator Fred Johnson of Franklin County, a beardless youth, was one of the young members of the House of Representatives during the previous session referred to.

I presume with all of you, as with myself, that a few men and a few measures stand out more prominently than others, though the men may not have been more able, nor the measures more important than many others, but they appeared to assume a little different relationship to us. Of course, with us who were members during the session of 1897, Code revision stands out beyond and above everything else, but there are a few matters pertaining to revision which made a more lasting impression upon me than most others.

I remember quite distinctly the long hours which a subcommittee, of

which, through the kindness of the Hon. A. B. Funk, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I had the honor to be a member, spent upon the Revenue Bill. It so happened that the Senator and I occupied different sides of the Senate Chamber. He used to come across to my side of the Chamber occasionally and say: "I tell you that bill is putting gray hairs in my head." Now you will observe that he, as well as the rest of us, has rather more gray hairs than he had then, but time has dealt very gently with him, and through the good graces of our Governor and of you members of the Senate, he is now serving the state in a very responsible position which he is entirely capable of filling, and it is very gratifying to me, as well as to his many other friends, that the state has availed itself of his very valuable services.

I particularly remember that part of the Revenue Law pertaining to the method of valuing property for assessment purposes. Now you may think that we were making a very radical change when we provided that property should be assessed at 25 per cent of its actual value instead of 100 per cent as had previously been provided by law, but we were not making a radical change, we were simply moving the "mole hill to the mountain," instead of undertaking to move the "mountain to the mole hill."

After a most thorough investigation covering all parts of the state, we ascertained that farm lands in particular, and in general other property, was assessed at less than 25 per cent of its actual value. It was our desire in enacting a law to provide sufficient penalties that the law would be complied with. To have done this and to have required full valuation assessments would have created a furor that would not soon have subsided. Consequently we made the law to fit the custom rather than to undertake to change the custom to comply with the law, hence we provided that property should be assessed at 25 per cent of its actual value, thereby disturbing things as little as possible, and it is our deliberate judgment that this was a wise provision.

Another measure which I recall quite vividly was that known as the Manufacturers' Bill. A previous session of the General Assembly, the Twenty-fifth perhaps, had enacted what was known as the Mulet Law. Prohibition was the established law of the state, but under the provisions of the Mulet Law it might be suspended in the larger cities and in counties upon a petition known as a mulet petition, and liquor might lawfully be sold in such cities and counties. The brewers of the state whose establishments had been closed under the Prohibitory Act, contended that so long as liquor might be sold lawfully in any part of the state, they ought to be permitted to manufacture it for sale where such sales were permitted under the statutes. There were some of us, however, who did not believe in taking any "backward steps," and hence we opposed the amendment known as the Manufacturers' Bill. It so happened that, when the lines were clearly drawn over on the Senate side, there were just twenty-five senators for the measure and twenty-

five against it. This, of course, would have meant that the amendment would fail, as it required a majority of those voting to carry it. As the time for voting approached, the temperance forces decided to hold a caucus in order to be sure that there was no break in their lines, and hence a caucus of senators opposed to the measure was held one evening in the Senate Judiciary Room.

Every one of the twenty-five members opposed to the measure with one single exception attended this caucus. It was a sort of an old-fashioned Methodist class meeting where each member stood up and gave "a reason for the hope that was within him," and to the utter surprise of all of them and much to the pleasure of their opponents, the remarks made by each one appeared verbatim on the front page of the old *Des Moines Leader* the next morning. Much speculation was indulged in as to just how it happened. One elderly senator was quite insistent that a keyhole transmitter had been used as a listening tube or instrument. Now just what a keyhole transmitter is, I never have learned, but in the absence of anything else, that sounded good.

It, however, developed a little later on that Judson C. Welliver, who now operates as a reporter down around the National Capital, was then a reporter for the *Leader*, and by the assistance of some State House employee who knew all of the labyrinthian passages in the sub-basement, found his way to the foot of the big air shaft which passes up by the Judiciary Room, and by means of a ladder ascended the shaft until he came even with the ventilator, and there like Poe's raven, "He perched and sat" and listened and wrote, and the next morning gave his readers the benefit of what he had heard. He was a good deal like the bird described in the following lines:

"The wise old bird sat on an oak,
The more he saw the less he spoke,
The less he spoke the more he heard,
Why can't we all be like that bird?"

Indignation broke loose as soon as the secret had been revealed, and a number of senators were determined to expel Jud from the press gallery, and others wanted to even exclude him from the floor of the Senate, but the joke was too good, nothing dared to be done.

Another interesting incident in this connection, old Senator Lehfeldt, a German farmer who resided out in Senator Shinn's district, was then a member of the Senate. He had served through the regular session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, but it was not congenial to him and he wanted to resign. He was a Republican senator from a Democratic district and his constituents insisted that he must not resign, or he would be succeeded by a Democrat. It should be borne in mind that there were already seven Democratic senators in that General Assembly, and that to add another might endanger the existence of the commonwealth, so he was not permitted to resign, but he declined to

attend the session of the legislature, except that he was induced to come and be present when the vote was taken on the Manufacturers' Bill. He sat there and punished himself for eight or ten days while that chapter of the Code was being thrashed over, but scarcely had the roll call ended when he was seen with his hat and overcoat making for home, and he never showed up again during the session. In order that he may be put in a proper light, I think I ought to say that he declined to accept pay for the session.

Having stated that there were twenty-five senators opposed to the bill, you may wonder how it became a law. Without any explanation allow me to say that one of our members happened to be absent when the roll was called, so that we only had twenty-four to their twenty-five votes.

In my opinion, one of the most important measures passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly was the bill creating the Board of Control for our state institutions. It came out of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and a special recess committee, of which Thomas D. Healy was the Senate member, made its report to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and may I say here that Senator Healy was one of the brilliant and capable members of the Senate who, if he had not been cut off in his young manhood, would have been heard from further in connection with the affairs of the state.

We were not always a sedate and dignified body of men, but proceeded upon the theory that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," or "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," so one day when Miss Jessie Wilcox, a splendid little lady, who reported for one of the Des Moines papers, got one of the senators to introduce a resolution memorializing Congress (seems to me I have heard that something of that kind occurred recently), asking that one of the new cruisers be named after the city of Des Moines, a few of us on the west side of the chamber conceived the idea of having some fun with the measure, and then of course voting for it, so we put up some opposition to its passage. Among other things we argued that Des Moines is a French name and that to start a cruiser "gallivanting" around over the open seas bearing a French name and an American flag might get us into serious trouble. About this time the late Governor Garst, who sat on the opposite side of the chamber, and so far as we knew, had no intimation as to our purpose in opposing the bill, arose in his place and joined in our opposition saying that he thought we were justified in opposing the resolution, and stating that his little home town up on the Coon River, a thriving and progressive little village, had a population about equal to that which would be necessary to man the cruiser, and moved that we strike out the word Des Moines, and substitute Coon Rapids. This was done and the resolution was adopted, memorializing Congress to name one of the cruisers Coon Rapids. Of course, this was carrying the joke further than we had ever

intended. A day or two later Miss Wilcox came around and said, "Now you folks have had your fun with my resolution, won't you please take it up and pass it the way I want it?" Of course we were all glad to do that, and did it.

If you will permit me to refer to my own administration as governor of the state, I will say to you that in my opinion the outstanding measure passed by the legislature during that time was the bill creating the State Board of Education. I had some misgivings as to the successful working of a large board of nine members with a Finance Committee of three full-time men. I was rather inclined to favor a board of five paid members who should give all of their time to the management of our educational institutions, but I told Senator Whipple, who was in charge of the bill, that if it were possible to find nine men in the state who could make the plan a success, I would undertake to find them. Not as a compliment to myself, but as to the members of the board, permit me to say I have been congratulated many times upon the personnel of the board as it was finally made up. It included one member from each of the three old boards of trustees, that is, of the State University, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Teachers College. There were two lawyers, an editor, a farmer, an architect, a building contractor, two bankers, and the president of the Morrell Packing Company of Ottumwa, and for sixteen years no one of these original appointees has been dropped from that board or has retired from it, except by resignation or death, with a single exception where the law was so amended as to render one member ineligible, and only one change has been made in the Finance Committee, except by death.

Lest you members of the present legislature may be mistaken as to when the first efforts were made at consolidating state departments, let me say to you that away back in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, an eccentric gentleman by the name of Charley Miller who represented Bremer County in the lower house, and who was known to some of you at least, having a natural antipathy to doctors, introduced a bill to consolidate the various health departments of the state, and some others which might well have been put under one management, and succeeded in getting the bill through the House. In the Senate it found its way into the hands of an unfriendly committee and was not reported back. Knowing that I felt friendly to the measure, he came into my office one day and asked me in language less refined than that which I shall use, if there was not some member of the Senate who had nerve enough to force his bill out of the hands of that committee. I told him that I thought I could find some one who could do that. I called to my office a stalwart, ruddy-faced, auburn-haired young senator from the north part of the state, whose identity I would not want to disclose further than to say that his name was John, and that he is now occupying one of the important offices of our state government,

and asked him if he couldn't rescue Charley's bill from the enemies into whose hands it had fallen. He said he would undertake it. Very shortly the bill appeared upon the floor, but it was a doctors' measure and apparently had been too heavily chloroformed in the committee to survive, so it "slept the sleep that knows no waking." It, however, was an effort in the direction of consolidation which has since found its way into our laws.

Allow me to refer to one other matter before concluding. Senator Joseph Mattes of Sac County, who had ably served as chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the House, was chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. I asked him if, when he got his appropriation bills all together and knew what was asked for, he would not come to my office and allow me to go over them with him. He promised to do so and did so. In the meantime I had had the auditor of state and the treasurer of state make up a list of all of the appropriations which had been made by the previous session of the General Assembly, and an estimate as to the amount available for the next biennial period, and as to what an increase or decrease of one-tenth of a mill in the levy would amount to. We went carefully over the bills, determined what amount might be appropriated for various purposes without making any material increase in the levy or in the valuation of property. When we were through I said, "Now, Senator, 'stand pat' and do not allow a larger amount to be appropriated." He did so, and as a result our levy was 3.3 mills, whereas it had been 3.5 mills. That was only twelve years ago. The levy at the present time is approximately 11 mills. I have recited this incident in the hope that it may encourage you in the practice of economy at the present time.

In conclusion let me say that after fifteen or twenty years when the halo of office has passed from you to others and you have had sufficient time to reflect upon your official acts, we shall be glad to have you become members of our Ancient and Honorable Organization, the step of whose members may not be quite as firm and elastic as those of the younger generation, but whose experience reaches further back toward the primeval days and has become a part of the earlier history of our commonwealth.

ADDRESS OF FORMER GOVERNOR CLARKE

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

I find myself in an anomalous position today. I can hardly conceive of myself as having become a pioneer. I had reverently thought of the members of the very early general assemblies of Iowa as being the real and greatly to be honored pioneer lawmakers of the state. They were. The dictionary, however, gives the word a very inclusive meaning and permits to come within its distinction a very great many. The word implies and confers distinction, even though the flight of time only

may be a large element in it. The dictionary definition is, "One who goes before, who is in advance, who clears the way" for those who are to come after. I take it for those who are already on the way. So far as lapse of time is concerned we may all qualify with absolute equality of standing, since only twenty years after prior official service is requisite to membership. I therefore need not feel strange since comparatively young men may belong to this "association of pioneers."

Some nine or ten years ago I heard a distinguished speaker addressing a large audience on the State Fair Grounds say that in a few more years we should have no more pioneers, meaning, of course, that the early comers into Iowa would all be gone. He spoke truly. But we live in a forward-looking, on-moving, progressive age. The face of America is decidedly to the front. Her wealth is abundant, even excessive. Her people are tremendously energetic. No day closes upon them content with accomplishments or gains made. Constantly seething in their minds are plans for greater things, new plans for new adventures upon new purposes, always greater. America's vast extent, her resources, her place and standing among the nations, and the genius of her people beget all these things and other undeniably concomitant things which I need not enumerate, since to every serious, thoughtful mind they will instantly suggest themselves. These things, this condition, constitute both America's strength and her danger. There is comparatively no danger to America from without. Her danger is from her own people. It is from within.¹ The Republic is on trial and will be some centuries yet. Its perpetuity rests upon the retention in all their vigor of the fundamental virtues of human life, sustained by intelligence, and both shot through and through by a burning zeal for the common good. Upon no other foundation can a great, transcendently great, people survive. Upon no other basis can there be unanimity of purpose. By no other means can very undesirable material be kept out of the superstructure. Will someone say, indeed, will many exclaim, "All that is Utopian, emotional, visionary, ideal"? Is it such to expect men, especially men in public position, to be honest, sincere, uninfluenced by the desire or hope for office, to be not anxious as to whether this or that is "good politics," but only is it right, and will it promote the public welfare? Such and such only is the very best kind of politics. There will be, of course, different opinions as to measures, but there can be no different opinions as to motives when they are known. There is nothing real but the ideal. All that we have that is worth while was once somebody's ideal brought to realization.

In such a country as this there will always be room for the pioneer

¹Subsequent to the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association and in *The Outlook* of February 25, 1925, the author of this address read and knew of the following words of Lincoln for the first time: "At what point is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us, it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

and a demand for him. Those who were active in legislation with reference to railroads and all matters pertaining to them, too active, I think, in some of the restraining features of the law; those who were active in the matter of the control of corporations in general, and in the real beginning of the development and growth of our great educational institutions; those who foresaw the economic necessity for a board and the unification of management of the numerous charitable institutions, and the development of humane and healthful conditions in them, and in the penal institutions as well—all such persons who, in connection with the matters enumerated and many others that might be, endeavored to reach the desirable purposes suggested were, within the definition given, pioneer lawmakers.

As new combinations arise, as new questions develop in the complex society of an ongoing, forward-moving world, as science advances—now going so fast that nobody can keep up—earth and air and sea and sky yielding up secrets hitherto unthought of, and rudely jostling man out of his long static conditions and beliefs—new adjustments, new conditions and relations will demand new legislation, and those who formulate and enact it will be true pioneers. It is no misnomer, then, that there is a body of men called the “Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa” and that it has in it the essence of perpetuity.

Of the three great departments of the government the legislative is the greatest in the extent of its power. Except where limitations have been imposed by the constitution, federal or state, its power is practically unlimited and absolute. By amendment to their Constitution, it has been held that the people might abolish altogether the office of governor. The legislature may confer or take away powers from the governor, unless conferred by the Constitution. The public policy of a state is determined by its statutes, and so also to a very large extent is its life. The hand of the legislature is in the pockets of the people, and it may take as much as it pleases, even to all. In view of the responsibility that rests upon the legislator, and of the great importance of legislation, as legislators of days gone by and as legislators of the present, it certainly ought not to be deemed out of place to talk over, very briefly, matters of legislative life, methods, and duty.

It is lamentable that throughout the whole country, in papers and magazines and wherever people meet and discuss public questions, there is expressed a want of confidence in legislative bodies, including the Congress, a complaint of disorganization, absence of organization, confusion of proceedings, every one going his own way and the whole getting nowhere—no competent leadership. The reason, in a large measure, I think, can be pointed out, but that cannot be discussed here and now. It is exactly here, however, in such a state of public mind that decay commences. Throughout the history of mankind, among peoples endeavoring to govern themselves and eventually failing, it has always been so. It is true that no situation so difficult in our history

has ever yet presented itself that the people did not, in time, rise to the sane, calm disposition of it. But we are very young yet and very few in numbers in comparison with what we shall be, and our resources are yet quite sufficient, and more. Great numbers of people must have time. They are very liable to become explosive, dangerous. It makes no difference what degree of education may exist among some, or what want of education and experience among others, or what numerous and diverse callings among others, or what antagonistic interests may be conceived to exist among the whole, the people so far have, in time, weathered all storms. There is absolutely no element of pessimism, however, in a feeling of some concern about the recurring situations that have arisen within the memory of most of us, or in the fact that the present posture of political affairs and methods in their very composition tend to develop just such a state of mind as now exists among the people. I know that criticism of public men is oftener than not unwarranted, that it tends sometimes to the extreme of denunciation. It, however, for the greater part grows out of a state of mind among all classes misconceiving the fundamental purpose and object of government, and of the relation and duty of the public official to the people. It is very hard to do anything with a state of mind. The members of legislative bodies, notably members of the Congress and those who would be members, have fostered and nurtured this static condition of mind. There is inherent danger in numbers unless time enough can intervene for them to reverse themselves, and when they do they sometimes do it with a bang. But in the meantime great and irremediable injury may occur. This observation as to numbers has relation not only to the people as a whole but also to their representative bodies. On this subject as to legislative bodies Alexander Hamilton, at once and everywhere conceded to have been the clearest political thinker and most far-seeing statesman of modern times, said in "The Federalist": "The number ought at most to be kept within a certain limit, in order to avoid the confusion and intemperance of a multitude, and to secure the benefits of free consultation and discussion, and to guard against too easy a combination for improper purposes." "In all very numerous assemblies," he said, "of whatever characters composed, passion never fails to wrest the scepter from reason. Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob." We are far away from Athens in her glory, it is true, but we still retain the human nature of the Athenians of that time, though perhaps not surrounded by the incitements to public passion they were.

I have long been of the settled conviction that the members of legislative assemblies, state and national, are too numerous. This comes from observation and actual experience in eight general assemblies. This implies no criticism of any individual member—none whatever. It is simply the incompetency and inability which arises from the crowd mind. I think I should be entirely ready to say that if the numbers

were reduced by half we should have a resultant superior in legislative ability, soundness and worth whileness, and the work would certainly be much more expeditious. If the number were constitutionally reduced, the state redistricted accordingly, we should have a condition tending to invite the ablest men, men fitted by training and attainments, to consider matters demanding legislation, men selected by the people, real representative men, and not men selected by themselves. Great corporations equip and manage enormous businesses, employing enormous capital and sometimes thousands of employees, with business reaching into all parts of the world, with thousands of interested stockholders, and yet the management and complete direction are by a very small board of directors, when compared with the immensity of the business and the multitude of stockholders. It is quite safe to say that if the management were entrusted to several hundred of the stockholders, selected at random, the business would most probably speedily go into the hands of a receiver. Any corporate industry, or bank, or manufacturing concern, could hardly survive management by stockholders in general. Nobody would purchase stock in such an institution. I know the comparison is not exactly analogous, but in a large measure it is. At any rate the conclusion I would draw is obvious.

A legislature should be of only such numbers as could, without passion or prejudice or jealousy, dismissing purely personal interests—and not of such numbers as to arouse all of these—consider fairly and justly the state as a whole and not some small district of it only, consulting expert assistance when deemed necessary (which, perhaps, the state ought to provide), arrive at a conclusion felt by all to be wholly in the interest of the common good, so far as it is possible for the combined intelligence of average, conscientious legislators to determine.

Again, quoting Hamilton who said, "No man can be a competent legislator who does not add to an upright intention and a sound judgment a certain degree of knowledge of the subjects on which he is to legislate."

Among all the forty-eight states of the Union there is not one that stands out as distinguished above all others for the ability and prestige of its legislature. They are all on about the same level of distinction. If the number of legislators in any one of a number of states one might mention were reduced by half, I think that state would rise to legislative pre-eminence. Higher rank is not demanded of members by their constituents. A legislature reflects with amazing accuracy the political ideals and estimate of the importance and value by its constituency of a high order of legislative public service. A legislator seldom rises above the constituency responsible for him. When, as in many states there are, perhaps, 150 and often more, small representative and senatorial districts, the single one is not regarded of much consequence in making up the aggregate, and the whole matter of representation just drifts. Perhaps the people vote, perhaps they don't. It is certain that they do not in any real sense select a man. If the number was largely

reduced, the districts considerably enlarged, the situation would at once spring into importance and automatically command attention and serious interest commensurate with the importance of the matter involved. Enlarged legislative ideals and demands would at once spring up among the people. Otherwise mediocrity of representation would become too conspicuous and humiliation the portion of the district.

The legislator, as a rule, I think, minimizes the importance of his office. He regards himself as representing his county or district only. He represents much more than that. He represents the people of the state, all of them. Chosen from a small section, it is true, but for the purpose of communicating to the legislature as a whole the needs, the situation, the views or demands, if it may be, of his district or section that it may understand fully the collective mind of the whole. Its desires should harmonize with the common good or be denied. This view enlarges the scope of the legislator's duty, magnifies his office, increases his responsibilities, and thus adds to his value as a man and a representative. All this is true, also, with reference to membership in the Congress. He is a member of the Congress of the United States, representing the United States, with his duties and relation to the people of his particular state, exactly the same as the legislator is to his district.

Edmund Burke, the great British statesman who served twenty-eight successive years in the Parliament, one time, 250 years ago, speaking to the electors of Bristol by whose suffrages he held the office said, "It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him, their opinions high respect, but his own unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of serves you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion. Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent and advocate against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole—where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member, indeed, but when he is chosen he is not a member of Bristol, but a member of Parliament." One can hardly imagine a member of Congress speaking thus face to face with his constituents. This, indeed, magnifies and dignifies the office as the legislator should conceive of and magnify and dignify his. With this view of the office, logrolling and trading and dickering and "pork" for constituents are not conceivable.

The newspapers and magazines of the country are very insistent and persistent in urging, indeed in demanding, that the president and gover-

nors should assume leadership. They are creating, have already created, a demand for it among the people. This is far beyond anything known in former years and, I think, to an extent beyond the contemplation of constitutions. But however that may be, or however much of it may be due to the loss of confidence among the people in Congress and legislatures and to loss of leadership, the president and governors are to some extent being forced into the role. That there must be forceful and able leadership somewhere goes without saying. Happy would be the situation if it were always found in both places. Unusual ability and masterful personality are not often combined. Can the president or governors aggressively assume leadership, as is demanded, without arousing antagonisms, thus defeating most desirable ends? We have had illustrations of collisions arising. It would require natural aptitude and the most consummate skill and tact. They are expected to initiate a program of legislation. How can the governor, for instance, outline a policy or program of major legislation and as demanded, "push it through"? Not by even in the most remote way, by word or act, suggesting dictatorship. There must be harmony as far as possible, there must be a plan, a program, co-operation, organization. Without these there can be nothing but fudging around. If a charge of powder is poured down on the sidewalk and a match touched to it, it explodes with a little puff of smoke. Its power is dissipated, lost. Confine it, concentrate its power behind a bullet, discharge it, it shows tremendous effects, results. Concentration of purpose, combination of effort! How may they be attained?

Since the Constitution provides that "each house shall determine its rules of proceedings," might it not be provided that a standing committee be created consisting of the chairmen of the three leading committees of each house, of which committee the speaker of the House, the president of the Senate and the governor shall be members *ex officio* and that the governor shall be chairman; that the committee shall meet upon the written call of the chairman, or of any three members, for the purpose of conference, or for any other reason deemed important; that its duties shall be to determine upon and outline a program of legislation of major importance and that such program shall at any time take precedence of consideration upon the floor of either house; and that a majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum? This committee might, indeed, meet prior to the assembling of the legislature for the purposes suggested, since it would be known certainly who would be the governor and lieutenant-governor, and it would be somewhat unusual if three of the chairmanships would not be known, presuming that they had been formerly and would be certainly in the future again appointed, not solely on the ground of seniority (which of itself is no reason at all), but because of experience, ability, training, and general fitness.

This arrangement, with that under the rules already in vogue, would give the legislature a real organization, would provide for a real man-

aging head and leadership. It would give the right of way to a real program with hope of realization. The real situation and tendencies in each house could be known and discussed in this committee. The governor would not be in the dark about anything. He would know and be known. There is nothing in the world so good as talking things over, heart to heart talks. It prevents misunderstandings, allays suspicions, develops the very attitude most needed on the part of all, assists in arriving at wise conclusions. It combines, concentrates, and prevents dissipation of effort. This committee would prevent the charge of meddlesomeness on the part of the governor. It would give him spokesmen in the legislature. It would furnish him a smooth, paved road to both houses. His program would be their program. They had been participants through their best representation in formulating it. There would be no element of dictatorship or bossism in this. Having a budget the appropriations would not be rushed through in the last days of the session—always a bad thing. It would tend to making a responsible government. It would tend to restore legislative bodies to the pride and confidence of the people. ••

It seemed to me that in a meeting of legislators of the past, with a legislature of the present in actual session, it could not be out of place in a casual, general way to discuss legislative work and legislative methods. If I have been inappropriate to the occasion it may be charged to a want of a proper sense of discernment.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR A. J. SHINN

The Great Creator has seen fit to endow our state with that soil which makes it the most fertile and productive of any state in the Union. Yet, for centuries after that creation, it lay here in its natural state, inhabited only by the red men, who passed their time chasing the buffalo and hunting the deer. But, as years rolled by, the white man, looking for the Land of Promise, crossed the mighty Mississippi, and settled in this land of plenty.

As he lived here in those years, harassed by the Indians, he knew that its future development could only be obtained by the enactment of those laws which, by their enforcement, would give safety to his family and protection to his property.

This assembly of Pioneer Lawmakers is one of the happy privileges that come to those who serve the state of Iowa in the capacity of legislators. It behooves us to stop and well consider the most intricate formation of the foundation of our great state—a foundation so constructed as to make us all loyal citizens of the state.

It took men with integrity and firm intent, men with true character and unexcelled ability to formulate those laws upon which we have been able to build additional laws to care for the progress of the state. You men had no precedents to follow—only the desire for equality and justice for all. Justice led you to establish that foundation which we now, as legislators, and citizens, revere. It should be with a feeling

of humility that we presume to fill your places, and with an unimpaired courage that we strive to build for the welfare of the state on the foundation so grandly laid.

We are glad to welcome you, pioneer lawmakers, to this assembly once more, and we feel privileged to stop the wheels of legislation to pay you our profound esteem and respect. The event is an unusual one and the effect upon the entire state will be one to arouse patriotism and a higher regard for the law. We reminisce the hardships undergone by those tenacious statesmen, and today as we assemble here, are prompted to express our sincere thanks to you for your establishment of a just code of laws. We sincerely hope that those which we add will in no way detract from the inspiration you have left with all succeeding generations, true Americanism and loyalty to the state of Iowa.

Now, in conclusion, I wish to say that the development of Iowa, through the ideas of you pioneer lawmakers, moulded in the form of constructive legislation, has given to us the Iowa of today. And the theory of Lincoln that a nation with a government as given by you, that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," will be and shall be everlasting.

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE J. M. RANKIN

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers, Senators and Gentlemen of the House:

It is a fitting and inspiring moment when the machinery of legislation pauses and we hear legislative voices of a generation gone. It is a challenge to the present—this challenge of the past.

We may the more confirm our good opinion of our visitors by scanning their legislative course of twenty years ago and the period of twenty years preceeding that. Their journals show they wrought among momentous tasks for Iowa. These tasks of caring for our unfortunates, regulating public carriers, equalizing our burdens and the distributing privileges, of systematizing and guarding the franchise, controlling and suppressing the evils of their time they had stupendous problems, which were assailed and handled well.

The valiant legislators of that time, all with us in the spirit through our statutes, and in the flesh through our guests today, are part and parcel of our public heritage. The laws our benefactions, our guests our benefactors.

This hour inspires the Forty-first General Assembly. Those laws are patterns, as our guests intend them, rather than models. Through their amendment and improvement, through strengthened support and liberal endowment, through added statutes and balanced government, we, in our service, have contended for and in some part achieved; we of the later and of the present sessions have endeavored to attain the confidence and respect of our commonwealth, which we have for these noble men of past sessions. Let us, past and present, continue steadfastly striving for the honor of Iowa's future.

PLUMBE'S SKETCHES OF IOWA IN 1839

Concluded from the January, 1925, Issue

An experienced farmer, not long since from Pennsylvania, told us the other day, that with good seed, a favorable season, and such attention as a good Lancaster county farmer usually gives there to his wheat crops, he believes he could raise forty, if not forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. This is probably not an exaggeration; and yet it would seem almost incredible to the best wheat growers in Pennsylvania, where, perhaps, the largest and best crops of that grain are grown in the Union.

Another farmer near town, expects about six thousand bushels of corn, a yield of sixty or sixty-five bushels to the acre, and he says he did not cultivate it with any thing like care. Another informs us that from one of his fields he expects one hundred bushels to the acre—but that field he cultivated with care.

Other grains, such as rye, buckwheat, &c., also yield abundantly; and as for potatoes, they cannot be excelled in quality and quantity. Our productions, too, command a fair price.

The immense number of emigrants constantly coming and settling among us, and the extensive mining region above, furnish a ready market for our surplus productions.

The mining region will, probably, for many years, be a home or domestic market for many of our products; and the Mississippi, and other rivers, afford us ample opportunity of finding our way to any of the lower markets.

Farmers of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, in the old States, read this—and then remember that this land, which yields so abundantly, can be purchased for a fourth, an eighth, or even a tenth per *acre*, of what a rood of yours cost you; and that it is not only fertile in the extreme, but it is also well watered, well timbered, and has an abundance of rock for building purposes. There is also no lack of water power or *privilege*. Taxes are so light, that they may be said to be merely nominal, and the country is healthy, and growing with a rapidity unparalleled.

Early in the season as it is, an immense number of strangers and emigrants have already landed from the boats at this place, all with the intention of becoming residents. It would be superfluous to add, that all are pleased—nay, enraptured, with our country. Instances are not rare of men visiting us with the original intention of merely looking at Iowa, who, such is the favor with which they behold it, immediately return to their comparatively bleak and barren homes, dispose of their farms, and hitherward turn their steps. An intelligent gentleman from Ohio, assured us the other day, that at least 20,000

emigrants from the Buckeye State, may be calculated on, during the present season. Incredible as this may seem, there is good cause to believe it."

Burlington is the only incorporated city in the Territory; and those who look at her noble appearance—her brick Churches, Market-House, lofty Stores, and splendid Mansions, that would not disgrace New York—and then recollect how brief has yet been the period of her existence, will not think the appellation misapplied, particularly when considered in reference to what her rapidly increasing importance will render her a few years hence.

DAVENPORT.

The seat of justice for Scott County, is in one of the most beautiful situations for a town, upon the Mississippi river. Its importance might be inferred, without saying any thing farther than that it affords a *weekly newspaper*.

The following is an extract from an editorial article published therein.

"Iowa is a great Territory—a vast country, "a land of promise." Indeed, it might be said, with reverence and truth, that forty years wandering in the desert would be well requited by a safe arrival and subsequent residence in Iowa. The agricultural advantages of this country are immense; and lying as it does, for hundreds of miles along the western margin of the Mississippi, its commercial conveniences are certainly surpassed by no interior state in the Union. No country is capable of supporting a larger amount of population.

When it is remembered, that only the other day, the *Black Hawk war* was raging here in what was the "Indian country," on this very spot, and when we know from official authority that early in June, 1838, our population on this, (the West) side of the river, amounted to more than twenty-two thousand persons; with these facts before us, who can doubt that our increase will surpass any thing to be found in the annals of any nation, or age. But the mystery is fully explained, by a view of our country. No man of taste can see this country without emotions of admiration and delight.

Let our friends in the East, not attempt to dream that we are here in a wilderness. This would be a mistake, which nothing but the illusions peculiar to dreaming, could render pardonable. This has much the appearance of an old country. The same amount of capital and labor that would make a handsome farm in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, or in any of the old thirteen States, in twenty-five years, would make a better and handsomer farm in Iowa in one fifth of that time. This may surprise many farmers who have not seen this country; but it is nevertheless true. Industrious persons who select Iowa as a home, may safely promise themselves the richest, the most abundant rewards for their labor. The idle had better keep away.

On the river, and in some parts of the interior, we have many handsome and promising towns. Fort Madison, in Lee County, occupies a beautiful and commanding position, and the town is progressing under the direction of well cultivated judgment and taste. Burlington is also an enterprising place, and much has been done to secure its advancement, which has given to its inhabitants a high character for activity and energy. But the fact is, that any location on this river, above the Muscatine slue, is unquestionably healthy. Du Buque, on the North, is a prosperous, healthy and public-spirited town, and its prospects are extended on a highly flattering scale. The mineral wealth and agricultural resources of the country above Du Buque, must make our northern sister a great trading town. This character, indeed, she has attained already. But of all the places in this Territory, or in this world, for the loveliest of all cities, the spot on which we write, (Davenport,) is beyond all comparison, the most beautiful.

The country around Rock Island, is in our opinion, the most charming that ever the eye beheld. Here, nature was clearly intended that the Queen City of the Far West should be built. Rock Island is, of itself, one of the greatest natural beauties on the Mississippi. The "old Fort," not to speak of its military associations, is in truth, an object on which the eye delights to dwell. The large, enterprising and flourishing town of Stephenson, on the opposite shore, adds greatly to the attractions of the scene; and Davenport, with its extended planes and sloping bluffs, completes one of the most splendid pictures that ever delighted the eye of man. The interior of the Territory is all rich, beautiful and productive, from end to end. Sober and industrious farmers may flock in from all quarters, and find a rich reward for pleasant and moderate toil. The interior of the Territory is healthy, and every section of land admits of easy cultivation."

A correspondent of the New York Evening Star, and a gentleman of much taste, writing from Rock Island, says, "There are some bright spots in this rude world which exceed our most sanguine expectations, and this is one.

In the beauty of the surrounding scenery, both on the Upper Mississippi and the Crystal Rock, I have found imaged all the charms I had pictured in my youthful imagination, while reading a description of the Happy Valley in Rasselas, but which I never expected to see in the world of reality. The Father of waters is a giant; even here, 350 miles above St. Louis, it is estimated to be over a mile and a quarter wide, and is 100 miles below Du Buque, and about 500 miles below the head of navigation at the Falls of St. Anthony."

He then speaks of "the enterprise of the vast number of emigrants of the *first class*," who are peopling this country, &c.

DU BUQUE,

Beautifully situated upon the bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite the south-west corner of Wisconsin, and commanding a most interesting view of Lake Peosta, which forms an excellent harbor for the upper part of the town, and of sufficient depth for steam boats of one thousand tons burthen, is the seat of Justice for Du Buque county.

The inexhaustible mineral resources of the country surrounding this place, superadded to its paramount agricultural capacities, and commercial facilities, render Du Buque decidedly the most important place in Iowa.

Lead ore is found in abundance within the corporate limits of the town, and for many miles on every side of it; and yet, strange as it may appear, so extravagantly prodigal of her favors, here, to man, has nature been, that the finest mines in the world are only concealed from view by a surface of soil as rich as the "mineral" it covers. Amongst the first lead ore (*Galena*) ever found upon the continent of North America, was that at Du Buque; and such was its purity and abundance, that the Indians became miners and smelters, at an earlier day than we now have the means of determining. With no other tools than the horn of a buck, or the antler of an elk, did these primitive artisans first excavate the mineral; and afterwards, by means of furnaces of their own invention and construction, did they reduce it to its metallic state: and, it is said by some, that their process was as effective in extracting all the lead, as is that of their white successors of the present day—though ours, of course, is upon a much larger scale, and consequently more expeditious.

This part of the country was formerly inhabited by the "*Renards*" or Fox Indians. About the year 1786, Julien Du Buque, a Frenchman from Canada, came among them and succeeded in obtaining permission to work the mines, which, previously, they had discovered.

On the 22d day of September, 1788, a regular council of the "*Renards*" formally confirmed to him (whom they called la "*Petite Nuit*," (or the "*Little Night*")—in writing, this permission; having particular reference to "the mine discovered by the wife of Peosta." In 1810 Du Buque died, and the curious traveller may find his grave, most romantically situated upon the summit of a bluff overhanging the placid bosom of the great "*Father of Waters*," crowned with shady oaks, and commanding a picturesque view of the town which now bears his name, and does honor to his memory. The spot is marked by a cedar cross, placed at the head of a stone tomb, which the careful hands of his Indian friends and faithful followers, had originally covered with sheets of lead; but which the sacrilegious curiosity of successive visitors has now entirely removed.

The town of Du Buque, which in 1833 was Indian hunting ground, now contains its elegant Cathedral, stone and wooden Churches, its brick Banking House, its Theatre, Court House, Jail, Land Office, Surveyor General's Office, towering Warehouses, splendid Stores, Hotels, Billiard

Rooms, spacious brick Mansions, a large double Steam Saw-Mill, a Printing establishment employing some ten or twelve individuals, a Lyceum, a Temperance Society, Reading-Rooms, a Museum, a Post Office with a tri-weekly mail from the east, a tri-weekly mail from the south-east, a semi-weekly mail from St. Louis, and a weekly mail respectively, from the north, and west; besides a daily river mail when steam boats run.

A classical School, and a Ladies' Academy are here also to be found, in addition to a Seminary incorporated by the Legislature at its last session.

A splendid new Court House, too, is to be built here this season, of brick; the materials for manufacturing which, are found close to the town.

Numerous stores and dwellings, of brick and frame, are also now being put up; giving to Du Buque, in addition to the many fine buildings hitherto erected, the appearance of an old settled place. Her business is very considerable in *exporting* the production of the various lead furnaces in the surrounding neighborhood; to which has been added, this spring, large quantities of *Potatoes*, whose superior quality renders them an article of high estimation in the St. Louis market.

Her *imports* consist of large supplies of every article of utility, comfort, and luxury, that can be imagined; from a *prairie plough* to *sardines* and *champagne*.

All this, and more too, has been the work of less than six short years—a period insufficient to have obliterated from the streets, the foot-marks of the recent red owners of the soil! It is needless to add, that any farther attempt at comment upon the unparalleled instance here afforded of the magical transition from barbarism to refined civilization, which Iowa every where presents to the eye of the astonished beholder—would be superfluous in the extreme.

THE MINING OPERATIONS at Du Buque can only be considered as in their earliest stage of infancy. A rich field is, consequently, here presented for the introduction of capital and science; some idea of which, may be formed from the knowledge of the fact, that some of the veins of ore, already worked, and only a few feet beneath the surface, have yielded at the rate of seventy-five dollars, or upwards, per man, per day, for every hand engaged. No reasonable doubt can exist, that so soon as steam-engines are introduced, to enable the miners to penetrate the earth to the depth of a few hundred feet—the veins will be found of greatly increased magnitude and value.

In addition to *lead*, many other valuable minerals will doubtless be discovered in the interesting region surrounding Du Buque.

On the Great Mequiquetois river, a few miles south of Du Buque, valuable specimens of *copper*, *tin*, *chrome*, *iron*, *gypsum*, and *porcelain clay* have been found; and are only waiting for the introduction of capital, to render them sources of vast profit to such as may have the sagacity to apply it in preparing these articles for market. This iron

ore is so pure, that it is susceptible of being polished by the file, almost like a piece of fine casting. The supply of gypsum is believed to be inexhaustible, as is that of the porcelain clay; and the same remark would, in all probability, be true, if applied to the other minerals named; but as yet, their extent has not been ascertained. Great water power is afforded by the Maquoquetois; and some very remarkable caves, filled with singular petrifications, are found near its banks in Jackson county, not far from Bellevue, the seat of justice thereof, and a thriving town, handsomely situated upon the Mississippi.

Du Buque is the residence of the Right Rev'd. Bishop of that see, and of the Chief Justice of the Territory, as well as that of many other members of all the learned professions.

A finer agricultural country than that lying north and west of this place, the most fastidious farmer from the Delta of the Nile, could scarcely be supposed to desire. Saw and grist mills are found in all directions; but, yet, many spots, as choice as any, are still open to the occupation of the immigrant.

Emigrants, whose only knowledge of this region, has hitherto been derived from a superficial glance at a map of the United States, object to it on account of its apparent inaccessibility from the East, consequent—as they think—upon its remoteness from that quarter.

But they forget, or are not aware, that a continuous line of steam boats now runs from Du Buque, via New Orleans and New York, to Liverpool and Bristol, in England; besides another, from Du Buque to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where it connects with the great chain of Rail Roads and Canals across that State to the sea board.

The means afforded by these noble boats, of rapid and luxurious traveling, are such, that I shall not be at all surprised if parties of pleasure should, this summer, be seen at the Falls of Saint Anthony, which will have come all the way from the city of London by steam! The excursion would occupy only from five to six weeks, and would be one of the most varied and interesting that could well be imagined.

In addition to the facilities of intercommunication with all parts of the world, afforded her by the steam boats of the Mississippi—whose arrivals average one every day—and whose splendid accommodations, many of them, rival in magnificence and comfort, those of the "Great Western," or "British Queen," Du Buque has other and important channels of intercourse in process of construction.

The United States are now engaged in making a Road from Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, to this place; towards which, an appropriation of ten thousand dollars has already been granted. It is confidently anticipated, that a regular line of mail stages will be enabled to run upon this road, during the present season.

Congress, at their last session, made another appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, towards the construction of a road from Racine, (on Lake Michigan,) to Sinipee, on the east side of the Mississippi, in Wisconsin—which will there connect with the Milwaukee and Du Buque

road, and from the latter place be continued, diagonally, across the Territory of Iowa, to the Missouri State line.

A *National Rail Road*, too, has already been commenced under the auspices of the General Government, uniting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, at, or near Du Buque. An appropriation by Congress, having been made for the purpose, the survey and location of this most interesting improvement, have already been commenced; and are now rapidly progressing to completion, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The vast importance of this work, not only to Du Buque, and Sinipee—the point of termination on the opposite side of the Mississippi—but to the whole of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the country at large—is incalculably great.

Governments are unwieldy bodies, and hence are longer in taking advantage of any great improvement, applicable to their purposes, than private individuals; and thus, sometimes, from unavoidable or unforeseen circumstances, the former are rendered tributary to the latter, to an extent, so great, as ultimately to amount to a serious national evil.

The bane, however, carries with it its antidote, in furnishing a lesson for future use—worth all its cost, however great.

Rail Roads are a case in point. Our Government is now convinced by practical illustrations, that, so far as *economy* is concerned, it would be justifiable in incurring the direct outlay of a sum sufficient to defray the cost of constructing, for its own benefit, Rail Roads upon all the leading routes throughout the Union.

But the powers with which it is vested by the Constitution, are not adequate to the adoption of this course, excepting where the General Government still owns the right of soil, and sovereign jurisdiction. This is the case within the limits of the *Territories*; and an enlightened Congress has now entered upon a plan, whereby, ultimately, to secure to the United States, the *free use, forever*, of a Grand National Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean!

Had the entire action of Congress at its session of 1837-38, been limited to the one solitary measure alone—authorizing the commencement of this noble American enterprise—its memory would have been immortalized!

The enhanced value of the public lands along the line of this projected work—will repay the cost of its construction tenfold—thus leaving to the nation, the *clear gain* of a *free* Railway, unparalleled in extent; and forming, when completed, the greatest thoroughfare in the world!

Such are the incomparable advantages possessed by this means of intercourse, over every other yet known—or that probably ever will be—and so great the enterprise and energy of the American people—that by the time the link between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, is added to the chain, we shall enjoy the magnificent spectacle of one continuous line of Railway, from Maine to Iowa!

The "Illinois Central Rail Road," upwards of four hundred and fifty miles in length, terminating at the city of Cairo, situated at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and which is now under contract at various points—reaches to within about ten miles of Du Buque. A branch of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, from Nashville to Cairo—only about one hundred and twenty miles—the importance of which, will undoubtedly secure its early construction—added to one on the ten miles above mentioned, would give to Du Buque another noble uninterrupted line of Railway to the city of Charleston, South Carolina;—besides to the hundred other points connected with the main trunk by its various branches.

In the vicinity of Du Buque, the lover of nature would be interested in examining various springs whose waters are possessed of petrifying properties. At some of these, tons of vegetable matter, converted into stone, are visible. In some instances, where the stream has trickled down the side of an elevated bank, its channel has originally been overgrown with a covering of moss, which, by the constant percolation of the water, has gradually become solidified; commencing at the roots, and extending to the surface; until its course, instead of being worn *deeper*, as would ordinarily be the case—imperceptibly *rises*; when at last, the rill is diverted into a new bed; leaving the old one to afford an apt illustration of the appearance of chilled lava upon the sides of a volcano—or of one of Ovid's metamorphoses:—a running stream converted into stone.

Beautiful specimens too, are here found of stalactites, cornelian, agate &c.; and shells and other substances embedded in the limestone rock; and, at the depth of many feet, in the miners' shafts, a most singular formation precisely resembling a section of petrified honey comb.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, on a tour through Wisconsin in 1837, (prior to its division;) writes thus, from Du Buque:

"I have become convinced during our short visit, that this Territory is destined to be, within a few years, say five at most, one of the important states of the Union.—It has many attractions for an enterprising people, which are not united in any of the border states. The emigrant or traveller who comes here expecting to find a waste and howling wilderness, will be agreeably disappointed. The water power is beyond comparison, greater than that of any habitable part of the continent. I doubt if there is another spot where such substantial inducements are held out to the young and enterprising; to men of small capital of any age; and, indeed, to all classes of enterprising men, whether rich or poor.

An industrious individual coming here with \$100, may lay the foundation of an early and comfortable independence, with less toil than he must endure in the old settlements to pay his daily expenses. That so many should continue to struggle with want, and contend with scarcity, until the energies of soul or body are exhausted, in our Atlantic towns,

while such a field as this is spread out invitingly before them, is proof, either of a lazy disposition, or a depraved taste. It argues a discreditable want of spirit and energy.

Du Buque goes ahead of any place in the Territory.—The chief pressure here, is for hands to keep pace with the enterprise of the people. Among various buildings now going up, is a large steam saw-mill, which will furnish increased facilities for building. Society is in the forming state yet, but the materials and the promise are good."

CITY OF IOWA.

On the 4th of May, 1839, the Commissioners, appointed by the legislature, selected the site for this new city—to be the permanent Capitol of the Territory—upon the east bank of the Iowa river, near the center of Johnson county, and equidistant from both the north and south ends of the surveyed portion of the Territory.

It is about 70 miles from Burlington, 76 from Du Buque, and 40 from Bloomington, the nearest point on the Mississippi.

Its situation is a very beautiful one, having an abundance of timber near it; and a fine quarry of marble, of which the Capitol is to be constructed upon a very magnificent scale.

The surrounding country is well adapted to agriculture; and lead ore is said to have been discovered in the neighborhood: consequently, those who do not object to the distance from the Mississippi, will find many desirable locations for farming and manufacturing purposes, in the vicinity of Iowa City.

It is now upon the western frontier of the Territory—so far as it has yet been surveyed—but the rapidity with which the settlements progress towards the setting sun, will soon render its position central from east to west, as it has before been observed to be, in the opposite direction.

PRAIRIE LA PORTE.

This town is the Capitol of Clayton county, and the most northerly within the organized limits of the Territory.

It stands upon very handsome ground, upon the bank of the Mississippi, and a few miles about the mouth of Turkey river, some distance up which, are situated mines of lead that have been worked to a considerable extent by the Indians; but which they have hitherto refused to discover to the settlers; owing, probably, to some superstitious notions connected, in their minds, with the revelation of the secret. There are, however, other mines now in operation along this stream; which is one of the most clear and beautiful in the world; affording water power to any necessary extent, and navigable for steam boats to the forks. Coal is said to have been found upon it, above the present boundary line.

Some of the finest farms in Iowa, are situated upon this river.

The remainder of the Territory, as far up as the Falls of Saint Anthony, (that being the extent of my personal opportunities of examination in this direction,) is as fair and fertile as any other portion of it: and, as soon as it becomes subject to settlement, will be filled up, with an industrious population, as rapidly as its advantages become known abroad.

SAINT PETERS.

The town of Saint Peters is the most northerly on the banks of the "Great Father of Waters," and is, perhaps, as handsomely situated as any other.

It stands upon the military reservation attached to Fort Snelling—on the west side of the river—and just above the mouth of the stream from which it takes its name. The Fort is large, and built of stone; of which material, the surrounding houses are constructed.

The combined appearance of these objects, added to the fields and gardens around, with the smooth prairie in the rear, and a noble steam boat or two lying upon the river in front—altogether, produce an effect of the most pleasing kind; and half induce the admiring visitor to doubt the evidence of his senses, and question the possibility of the scene he beholds being situated at a remote post, two thousand miles in the interior—resembling as it does so much, the characteristics of an old settled region "down East." But so it is: and such the vast scale upon which our beloved country has been projected by the Great Creator of the universe!

As fine crops of corn, oats, barley, &c., and vegetables of all kinds, are produced here, as in any part of Pennsylvania or New England.

THE FALLS OF SAINT ANTHONY

Are about seven miles above Saint Peters; and, in themselves, afford ample compensation for the time required in accomplishing a visit to them.

It is only surprising that a laudable desire of increasing their stock of general information respecting the various portions of this mighty Republic, has not already induced a greater number of our citizens to worship Nature at this, her shrine; than which, perhaps, there is no other upon this continent more emphatically deserving of the appellation. Certainly she can nowhere be adored, surrounded with more striking attributes of native wildness and primeval beauty.

How many thousands upon thousands annually flock to participate in the monotonous and frivolous amusements of our fashionable watering places—whose knowledge of the country is so far from perfect, that the *name*, even, of the Falls of Saint Anthony, is comparatively unknown to them; and yet, the facilities afforded for visiting them, by means of splendid steam boats, are not surpassed, by those of any fashionable resort in the older portion of the Union.

Those who visit these Falls, at present, generally stay no longer than the boat in which they are conveyed although, tolerable accommodations may be procured at St. Peters, by those who feel disposed to protract the opportunity of enjoying the examination of the surrounding interesting scenery.

It is in contemplation to build a fine Hotel (at the Falls,) for the accommodation of the increasing numbers who now go there during the warm season. A gentleman who knows the place, remarks, most truly—

"If this project succeeds, it will afford a delightful resort in the summer from the cares of the world, for the man of business, and the invalid will be invigorated by healthful breezes and a delicious climate.

Many who have heard of the Falls of Saint Anthony, are not aware of the splendid scenery with which the country abounds. Smooth, glittering sheets of water, verdant meadows, and high bleak bluffs, give elegance and grandeur to the landscape.

The wide extended prairies well stock with grouse, and blooming with a variety of many kinds of flowers—the Lake abounding with fish, and their shores covered with beautiful specimens of cornelian and incrustations of shells, offer great attraction to the sportsman and the man of taste.

The savage can be here seen in his wildest state, and an Indian dance will be no rare occurrence. In truth, I do not believe a few weeks or months could be spent more pleasantly any where, if proper accommodations could be had, than at the Falls of St. Anthony."

But without any better means of enjoying the trip, than those at present afforded—I am satisfied that no one who may be induced to undertake it, would return, without being willing to add his testimony to that of others who have preceded him, in favor of its claims upon the attention of the traveling community. The scenery along the entire length of the river, from Rock Island to the Falls, is of the most beautiful and bewitching character. The park-like disposition of the trees—the smooth sloping lawns, and the strikingly castellated appearance of many of the bluffs—whose rocky points and fronts, have often a *finish* which seems literally artificial—all combine in producing a charming effect—peculiarly unique, and indescribable. No where else has it been my lot to observe aught, calculated so irresistibly, to lead a contemplative mind "to look through nature, up to nature's God." The Great Creator here appears—if I may be allowed the expression, in a qualified sense—to have done his utmost, to furnish his creatures with a land, combining as much of the useful and beautiful, as could fall to the share of man, in this sublunary world. I have admired some of the most romantic scenery of the Alleghenies—I have traveled upon the far-famed Hudson, and along the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna—and the placid Juniata; I have gazed in wonder at the mighty Cataract of Niagara, and witnessed some of the most celebrated scenes on the other side of the Atlantic; but to me, none of these objects appeared so emi-

nently calculated to call forth wonder, and praise to the Almighty Architect, as some that may be found upon the Upper Mississippi. I therefore cannot refrain from here recommending it, in the strongest terms, to all who desire to spend a few weeks during the summer, in the enjoyment of interesting and instructive recreation, to pay a visit to the Falls of Saint Anthony; feeling very confident, that no one who adopts this advice, will return, without increased admiration at the vast extent and resources of our noble country—and the beneficence of the Great Creator of the universe, whose designing hand has here, so strikingly been employed.

"Father of Waters! pride of noble streams!
 Thy arms are stretched abroad, and proudly seek
 To bind the towering ridge, whose bright crest gleams
 With orient light, to that, whose fiery peak
 Is bathed in farewell brightness. Could'st thou speak,
 The mighty scenes, which on thy banks have passed,
 What wonders could'st thou tell. Full many a shriek
 Of slaughtered nations waked thy echoes vast,
 And from thy rocky walls with dreadful sound was cast.
 Perchance the steel-clad warrior trod thy bank,
 And marshaled armies pealed the battle-cry;
 Nations extinct, arose, declined, and sank,
 Ere the swift Indian taught the deer to fly!
 Dreadful, the mammoth, to thy shores drew nigh,
 Thundering in wrath, and poured destruction wide,
 And rushed from western steeps in ocean's wave to hide!
 In after times the dark-eyed Indian rose,
 And launched his light canoe upon thy wave;
 Raised the fierce war-whoop to confound his foes,
 And asked no glory but the name of Brave.
 But where his triumph now? Down to the ground,
 Like Syrian hosts before Jehovah's name,
 His nation sank without an arm to save.
 Thus empires fade—not so thy deathless fame;
 Unchanging thou art still—eternal and the same.
 No more in triumph rose the warrior's song;
 But freedom's anthem pealed its joyous strain,
 Awoke thy shores to rapture loud and long,
 And bade its echoes fly from main to main.
 Majestic stream! thy rolling waves sustain
 The wealth of Indian isles, and waft their sweets
 To blissful vales, where Peace and Virtue reign.
 O! what to me are Tempe's bright retreats,
 If on thy verdant plains, my heart with pleasure beats!"

A gentleman whose opportunities of observation, in various parts of the world, have been by no means limited, thus describes a recent trip to the Falls of St. Anthony, in the "Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor."

"I have inhaled the perfume of the orange groves of Spain, trod the sunny plains of Italy, wandered along the classic shores of Greece, glided gaily on the silvery bosom of the Marmora, scaled the snow clad steepes of the eternal Alps,—all this have I done in fancy, while my imagination accompanied some venturous tourist as he sketches gracefully and vividly the recollection of his wanderings through these storied lands. And how fondly, while partaking the enthusiasm of his graphic narrations, have I wished with all the ardor of youth that I might be transported to the scenes described, that I might one day wander amid those haunts so vividly portrayed on my imagination. I believed that nature and art possessed more grandeur and beauty in those Trans-Atlantic climes than in our own America. Even in my wildest dream, I did not fancy that my native land could boast of scenes surpassing in magnificence and loveliness, any thing which the far-famed climes of the East could present. My heart's deepest aspirations were to behold the scenes of other lands; I did not know that in the vast extent of my own, more variety, magnificence and beauty were embraced, than in them all combined. But since those youthful days, I have seen much of my own country, and even my early dreams have been surpassed by the magnificence of her scenery. * * * * *

I hold it to be the imperative duty of those whose peculiar advantages have given them opportunities of visiting and beholding these scenes, to make public their knowledge; thereby dispelling prejudices in favor of foreign lands, and giving due credit to the vast resources and treasures of their own.

The rapid and sudden transition experienced in emerging into the Upper Mississippi, conveys feelings of awe to the mind of the inexperienced voyager. * * * * *

Above the Missouri, the character of the Mississippi is entirely different from its appearance below.

As you pass along, the shores assume a richer and more varied aspect—rugged and precipitous bluffs at intervals relieve the succession of gentle slopes and prairie land, imparting a beauty to the scenery, superior to anything I have ever beheld. A prairie over all other scenes, possesses singularly captivating charms, and excites feelings of profound and intense admiration. Fancy an extensive meadow, clothed in the richest garniture of summer, its pure carpet of delicate green embellished with every variety and hue, its velvet lawn beginning at the very edge of the water, and sloping gently upward until it attains an elevation sufficient to escape the periodical inundations which submerge a portion of this bright and magnificent—I had almost said, fairy land.

For miles along the river, you behold this magnificent prospect; the eye wandering over its sunbright surface, following the broad and rapidly passing shadows of the summer clouds, careering as it were, in sport, over the lovely and, resplendent landscape. Here and there a solitary oak, or elm rears its proud head, and seems to revel on the picturesque beauty of these charming scenes; and far away in the distance you ob-

serve small clustering groves, with the appearance of denser foliage, situated along the devious and serpentine courses of the thousand tributary streams, or perched on the distant bluffs beyond them—the delighted vision feeding on the whole, until it becomes satiated with excess of beauty.

“These are the Gardens of the Desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name”—

The brightest dreams that the poet's fancy ever indulged; the happiest visions which through the mind of the oriental, while under the narcotic influence of his favorite drug, are tame in comparison with the natural scenery exhibited at Rock Island. I feel that to render justice to its exceeding beauty, I should require the delineating powers of a Miss Pardoe, or the limning pencil of a Cole. * * *

On the left (western) shore, the perspective has a peculiar and enchanting beauty. Slopes, or gentle eminences attaining an altitude of eighty or one hundred feet above the surface of the stream, stretch in endless succession parallel with the river. On the summits of these, you have a position unequalled in splendor as a residence for a lover of nature. In the rear, extends a rolling prairie covered with rich grass, enameled with flowers, relieved by occasional clumps of trees or luxuriant forests.

The lawn, clothed with its soft velvet sward, extends to the margin of the river, and bathes its gay garniture of flowers in the clear stream below. So deceptive are its natural beauties, and so strongly do they resemble improvements by art, that in opposition to positive knowledge, you are continually expecting to see some splendid mansion amid the park-like clumps of trees which cover each individual knoll. The richness of the verdure—the gently receding declivities—the admirable adaptation to culture, continually impress the mind with the idea that man has introduced and employed the most capable artists, to select positions of natural beauty, and by lavish expenditure of wealth, has prepared those locations to be the abodes of grandeur and luxury.

We are here forcibly reminded of the vast superiority which nature possesses over art. Not all the wealth of the Indies, could add to the softness and captivating effect of these natural landscapes.

Providence has here bestowed his bounties with a lavish hand, and given to this region a richness of soil, a capacity of culture, and a genial climate which are unequalled, perhaps, by any portion of the globe.”

In reference to the mineral region, commencing a little below Du Buque, the writer observes:

“The inducements to emigration, where the source of wealth depended on the fortunate explorations and industry of the emigrant, are great, and many have enriched themselves by the enterprise. The poor digger of today, is converted into the rich miner of to-morrow.

Here is a wide field for him who is ambitious to secure wealth, or climb the hill of Fame.

Fortune and Fame, when wooed by the bold and enterprising settler, yield their favors with a lavish hand, without requiring that niggardly penuriousness, and that slavish obeisance to superiors, which always are their attendants in older and more populous regions. Industry and ability are sure progenitors of wealth and reputation, and poverty is here the heritage of the idle and dissipated alone."

He then proceeds with his trip up the river, as follows:

"From Prairie du Chien, which is surrounded by high hills, our route lay through huge piles of rock, perched on the summits of the adjacent hills, whose imposing grandeur conveyed feelings of awe to the mind, in unison with the stupendous sublimity of their character. While the eye rested on their rosy crests, the imagination conjured them into warlike castles, fortified for defence, erected to guard the avenue of waters beneath; each sentinel, perhaps invested with that grim and forbidding aspect attributed to these functionaries by the transcriber of those stirring legends of feudal times. Their unique conformation is calculated to awaken feelings of admiration, at the caprice of nature. For thirty feet from the summit, which usually attained a conic form, the surface was covered with flinty fragments which had been detached from the main rock, and precipitated below. Among these fragments, the grass grew luxuriantly, giving a peculiarly beautiful, chequered appearance to the slopes. The uniform declivities towards the water, exposed a surface of gladdening beauty, interspersed with charming dells, and cool green shades, impervious even to the gleaming rays of a meridian sun.

Upon these sunny slopes, repose in calm security, the rude lodges, or wigwams of small bands of Indians, whose taste is universally exhibited, in selecting for their temporary villages, the most enchanting spots, in this enchanting region. Amid these boundless plains—these noble mountains, and these romantic islands did we proceed; the expiring beams of the evening sun, lighting up with fiery radiance, the tall peaks of the mountainous shores, and diffusing its golden lustre upon the green slopes of the glad hills, while its horizontal rays shone among the noble trees, and unveiled the rich glories of the landscape.

Insensible indeed must be that heart in which such scenes would not awaken a thrill of joy, unalloyed by connexion with the realities of life.

As our boat shot gracefully around each bend, new scenes for wonder, and astonishment, called forth bursts of admiration. A graceful terrace, clad in robes of vernal beauty, laved its green sward in the stream, whose waters kissed its side. Upon its surface, straight rows of young and branching oaks, placed with all the regularity of an orchard, reached far into the wood. Their mathematical regularity misled us into the belief, that a nursery of ripening fruit, would shortly await the period for plucking. Vain illusion! it was only another caprice of nature.

A narrow strait, guarded by promontories jutting from the main

land, and the island adjacent, ushered us into an expansion of the river, called Lake Pepin.

The world cannot present a more lovely scene. By a sudden transition, you emerge from the narrow channel of the river, into a basin whose length is twenty-two miles, its breadth varying from two to five. Its shores are alternately rocky bluffs, and gentle slopes, interspersed on the eastern side with bays, inlets, mountainous capes, and broad green meadows.

As our eyes wandered across the broad expanse of waters, we beheld the frail bark of the Indian skimming the silvery surface, ever and anon suspending its velocity, to enable the occupant to strike some unwary fish with his long pronged spear.

The shores of the lake abound in Cornelian, Agate, and Onyx, rich and rare specimens of which attract the loiterer, and cause him to prolong his wanderings by the shore.

The unfolded beauties of the St. Peter's prairie, and its warlike adjunct (Fort Snelling) were exhibited to our view, on a bright and glorious morning in July. * * * Upon a high parapet of white sand-stone, whose bright particles reflected with dazzling brilliancy, the glaring rays of the summer sun, the massive structure of the Fort, reared its bold castellated and formidable proportions. Its position is magnificently picturesque. The Mississippi river diverging from its channel, sweeps suddenly around the abrupt bluff base, and by encroaching on the gentle banks below, intermingles its waters with the noiseless and placid St. Peters, which at the distance of 200 yards, pursues its course in a parallel direction, until at a short distance below, its mass of waters are discombogued into the vortex of its insatiate neighbor. * * *

There was a joyous hilarity, a freedom from care, strongly in unison with the scene, in roaming these boundless plains, surrounded by thousands of the aboriginal inhabitants in their primitive character, without the consequent deterioration, and degradation uniformly produced by intermixture with the whites. * * * Far away in the distance, at intervals, might be seen the glad waters of the St. Peters river, reflecting from its polished surface, with mellowed refulgence, the glittering radiance of a vertical sun. * * *

There is a purity of atmosphere in this region, which enables the vision to circumscribe objects at a distance so far remote, as almost to induce incredulity. On a gentle undulation of this laughing and variegated carpet, we observed a herd of cattle grazing under the grateful shadows of the interlaced branches of the clumps of trees which studded its sides, affording amid its cool shades, protection from the scorching rays of the noon-tide sun. Their distance, we believed, did not exceed two miles, yet we traversed twelve before we approached them. Admiring the genial beauty of this enchanting picture, and inhaling rich drafts of renewed and increased beauty, our course was suddenly ar-

rested by a trifling rill, which irrigated and fertilized the rich alluvial soil.

At the suggestion of the driver, we quitted the carriage to behold this seemingly insignificant stream precipitate its waters over a bed of rock, a distance of something more than forty feet, upon the rough and jagged masses of stone, forming a time-worn basin for the noisy cascade. Leaving its banks, we explored the neighborhood, and found that our Jehu certainly evinced fine taste in recommending the spot, for in all my wanderings I have seen nothing more delightfully attractive than the scenery and associations embraced within the scope of a single glance.

High above our heads, the noisy volume of water leaped on to the verge of the cataract, and then pausing but a brief while, sent its sparkling shower tremblingly, yet evenly, over the barrier, whence it came madly down upon the fractured rocks at our feet. The spray caused by the strong and powerful concussion, imparted a cooling influence to the shaded dell, while to the eye it appeared an iris, lighting up the almost gloomy shade.

The Falls of St. Anthony. * * * * Standing on the western bank of the Mississippi, you behold the stream dividing and encircling an island immediately above, then re-uniting, and for two hundred yards, by its agitation, appears to regret the formidable feat it is destined to accomplish.

The river which is here about 700 yards wide, tumbles its vast sheet of water over a ledge extending across the stream; in the centre, a projecting point of the rock, somewhat resembling a horse-shoe, divides the fall. On the western side, the waters dash themselves upon huge masses of detached rocks, which are distributed in the bed in a state of chaotic confusion, and while they diminish the grandeur of the scene, cast from their broad and jagged surface, volumes of foam and spray, glistening with bright refulgence in the rays of the glorious sun.

The eastern portion of the fall, quickly and calmly slides over its rocky bed, falling perpendicularly into the pool below, and after the ruffled and uneven temper of the waters subsides, again mingles itself into the flowing stream.

The shores on both sides, are crowned with luxuriant vegetation, and the rocky and romantic bluffs below, serve to attract our wonder and admiration."

The following, from the N. Y. Express, will not, it is hoped, be thought foreign to the general purpose of this work.

"In the year 1792, or thereabouts, a mortgage was taken on the county of Ontario, which then composed the whole State of New York, west of Utica, and belonged to Oliver Phelps. The mortgage is on record in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany. It was for \$16,000, and the security was supposed to be hardly adequate to so

large a sum. About the same time, a gentleman having occasion to travel among the Indians, procured a horse from Mr. White, the first settler at Whitestown.

During the tour, the horse's shoes were found to be loose, but through the whole journey of a month, no person was found who could make new ones. On returning to Whitestown, the gentleman took the horse, first to the blacksmith, and then to Mr. White, who on being enquired of for his charge, said that the new shoes were a sufficient compensation for the use of the horse."

"The above facts show at a glance, what has been accomplished, (in a country which forty seven years ago was an unsubdued wilderness, then inhabited by various tribes of Indians,) by a people who had only just begun to rise from their impoverished condition, caused by the troubles of a colonial war, with a limited population, and a still more limited knowledge of the vast resources of this vast country.

The rise of this State (New York,) and particularly the interior, was slow comparatively, until the introduction of steam upon our waters, and the completion of our great Canal—and before the great lakes were alive with the sail-craft and steam boats which now fill the harbors upon their shores. It is needless to draw a picture of what this State now is, it is too familiar to all classes. Great and populous cities and towns have risen up, forming the centres of vast trade and commerce. We read of four thousand emigrants leaving one port on Lake Erie this season, in a single day, for a great city a thousand miles beyond this Territory which was mortgaged for the paltry sum of sixteen thousand dollars, and we see that identical city (Chicago,) increasing her tonnage from seven hundred to sixty-thousand, in thirty-six months!

In the State of New York, the past fifteen years have accomplished the greater part of this change.

The question must arise in the mind of every reflecting man—what change will be experienced in the Great West during the next ten years?

Every element of prosperity has quadrupled, even during the past fifteen years—we have a thousand auxiliaries now, which were unknown or inactive then. We have canals and rail roads penetrating the heart of our country. We have steam ships upon our great lakes, doubling in number every year.

We have the vast fertile prairies of the West all ready for the plough, which, fifteen years ago, were the Indians' hunting grounds.

We have numerous lines of *ferry boats*, to which are now added steam ships, constantly plying across the Atlantic to populous Europe.

Through them, we have a tremendous stream of emigration, coming like a flood upon our shores, and entering the very heart of the wild, fertile West. Besides, we have an energetic, enterprising population of our own, of fifteen millions, pushing their fortunes, in commerce,

manufactures, agriculture, and all the arts and embellishments of civilized life.

The country must and will rise; and her growth for the next ten years, will be looked upon by future generations as an astonishing miracle of the age. The growth of the Far West, will, doubtless, advance in a greater ratio; for the simple reason alone, that there the country is diversified with prairie and timber, so happily proportioned to the wants of agriculture, that no wilderness stands to impede the farmer for half a generation, as was the case in New York forty-five years since.

The general evenness of the almost limitless West, forms almost a natural Rail-Road, and will facilitate every work of international improvement.

Their mines of metals and coals are inexhaustible, and their rivers of thousands of miles are teeming with the beauties and luxuriance of nature. These must and will soon be peopled, and peopled too, during the next ten years, beyond the wildest predictions of the present day. We live in an age of labor-saving machines, which are now doing more than the public are generally aware of in the advance of America. This *lever*, of itself, will raise our country fifty years in ten. Already are they adapting machines to the culture of the western prairies. Wilson's mowing and grain cutting machine has been introduced into Illinois, and it will be to the prairie countries of the West, what the cotton-gin is to the South.

The steam plough to break the prairies, will be one of the next important implements in the train of agricultural miracles of the future.

To those who have seen and taken a correct view of the Far West, there opens a field of reflection upon the future which they hardly dare to publish to the world, lest they should be charged with visionary views. But I unhesitatingly assert, that when the curtain shall be drawn, disclosing the advance of the next ten years in the far western states, to the astonished world, it will prove incontestibly that *reality* is more strange and startling than *fiction*."

"One remarkable characteristic of matters and things in the West, is perpetual excitement. Nothing is stationary; every thing is going ahead. The people are bold, bustling and energetic, and are all on the alert to keep pace with the times. A western town, therefore, presents a scene peculiarly unique. It is full of enterprise, activity, and life, and is as unlike a similar place in the East, as the Norwegian Maelstrom to a stagnant pool. The throng of immigrants and travelers, the bustle of speculation, the hurry of moving and removing, the noise of building and rebuilding, all concur to give such a scene of variety and interest.

There is more incident in life at the West than at the East; and although one may miss the refinement and polish which prevail there, he will find himself more than recompensed by a continual recurrence of wonders and novelties.

Owing to this, it is seldom that a person who has resided for some years here, can ever content himself to return and live in the East. Here, every thing is on the move. Villages spring up like mushrooms, and grow into towns, and even into cities, in a few years. Agriculture and improvement rapidly encroach upon the limits of the wilderness; and commerce stretches out her arms from the ocean on the east, to the Gulph on the south. The rivers are full of steam boats; the roads thronged with vehicles of pleasure or business. To pass from such a scene to most of our eastern towns, where every thing is stationary—where the scenes are all unvarying—the faces all the same—and where each year is but a stale revolution of similar objects and events—it is much like passing from life unto death—like exchanging fascinating and stirring scenes of fiction for the cold monotonous regions of fact.

The West is indeed a world of wonders. The earth cannot produce her parallel, whether we consider the abundance of her native resources, or the rapidity of their development; and these are so prolific that we can only unfold—not exhaust them. Her course will ever be onward, until she become the mistress of our country, and the garden of the world. She has already laid the foundation of cities that are destined to surpass the proudest Capitol of the ancient continent, in grandeur and population; and her commerce, ere long, will rival that of the Indies, in richness and extent."

Very erroneous ideas are entertained abroad, in relation to the winters of Iowa. They are supposed to be very long, dreary, and intensely cold—with great quantities of snow. The very reverse is the fact. Pleasanter winters I have never experienced, from New York to North Carolina. I have never seen snow a foot deep, since I have been in the Territory; and the weather is almost a continuous succession of sunshine, far more uninterrupted than I have ever seen in any other part of the world, and no colder than is common, say, in Pennsylvania.

I have seen the Mississippi here entirely clear of ice in January, and the farmers ploughing in December. The first steam boat that arrived at Du Buque this spring, was on the 13th March; and, whilst serious injury is said to have been sustained by the early vegetables this season in Missouri and Ohio, from the frost, I am not aware of there having been cause for the slightest complaint on this subject, in a single instance, in any part of Iowa. And, as to the notion of its being too cold about Du Buque, for the successful prosecution of agriculture, the idea is too ridiculous to require refutation. Even as far north as Pembina—Lord Selkirk's interesting settlement upon Red River of Hudson's Bay—situated upon the coldest verge of the limits of Iowa, in latitude 49 deg.—or 61½ deg. beyond Du Buque—the cultivation of wheat, &c. is attended with the most satisfactory results.

In 1837, the writer introduced the mulberry and sugar beet into Du Buque county; and the soil and climate are found to be well adapted to their extensive culture, and but a few years will elapse, before silk and

sugar will be added to the list of Iowa's valuable productions; a good deal of public attention, here, being now directed to this subject.

No capital is here requisite, but the disposition, and ability to work—to insure to the poorest, an immediate competence, followed by a speedy independence. This region may emphatically be termed the poor man's paradise; whilst to the rich one, it affords a proportionately great opportunity of increasing his wealth.

On the subject of education, it will be recollected that one thirty-sixth part of *all* the lands, are appropriated by the General Government to school purposes. In addition to this, a donation of 46,080 acres—worth probably one hundred thousand dollars—has been made “for the support of an University in Wisconsin”—and a like quantity will doubtless be granted to Iowa, for a similar purpose. Amongst the bills passed at the last session of the Legislature, was one incorporating Seminaries for general education, at Burlington, Du Buque, and many other towns in the Territory—besides other laws promoting the diffusion of knowledge; one of which, provides for the organization of public schools in every township; all proving, that Iowa is not unmindful of the paramount consideration of securing to the rising generation, all the benefits of mental cultivation.

Another bill was passed, chartering the “Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company”—and one providing for the erection of a Penitentiary at Fort Madison, the seat of Justice for Lee county, the site for which, has lately been selected by the Directors appointed for that purpose by the law.

It has been proposed to apply an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars made by Congress, “for erecting public buildings in the Territory of Iowa,” towards the construction of this edifice. Thus it will be seen that the people here are alive to every thing tending to promote the general prosperity and welfare of the country of their adoption, by the immediate introduction of the appliances of civilization and good order, which they have all learned to appreciate in the older States from which they have migrated.

Iowa presents incalculable advantages to emigrants from the middle and eastern States, Canada, and from Europe; the climate being so admirably adapted to their constitutions. The superior attractions which the U. States hold out to foreign emigrants, are strongly contrasted with those of the Canadas, in the following remarks, coming from distinguished individuals, whose testimony is entitled to the greater consideration, because the natural bias of their predilections would, of course, not be calculated to award to us, at best, any more credit than we are justly entitled to.

My own personal opportunities of observation warrant my saying, that great as is the contrast between the appearance of the Canada, and the opposite shores—it will be far from affording to the resident of the Provinces, an adequate idea of the still greater advantages he would

realize, by planting himself upon some of the fair fields of Iowa or Wisconsin.

The late report of Lord DURHAM on the affairs of Canada, thus contrasts the appearance of the American and Canadian shores:

"On the American side, all is activity and bustle. The forest has been widely cleared; every year numerous settlements are formed, and thousands of farms are created out of the waste; the country is intersected by common roads; canals and rail roads are finished, or in the course of formation; the ways of communication and transport are crowded with people and enlivened by numerous carriages and large steam boats. The observer is surprised at the number of vessels they contain; while bridges, artificial landing places, and commodious wharves are formed in all directions as soon as required.

Good houses, warehouses, mills, inns, villages, towns, and even great cities, are almost seen to spring up out of the desert. Every village has its school house and place of public worship. Every town has many of both, with its township buildings, its book stores, and probably one or two banks and newspapers; and the cities with their fine churches, their great hotels, their exchanges, court houses, and municipal halls of stone or marble, so new and fresh as to mark the recent existence of the forest where they now stand, would be admired in any part of the old world. On the British side of the line, with the exception of a few favored spots, where some approach to American prosperity is apparent, all seems waste and desolate. There is but one rail road in all British America, and that running between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, is only fifteen miles long. The ancient city of Montreal, which is naturally the commercial capital of the Canadas, will not bear the least comparison in any respect with Buffalo, which is a creation of yesterday.

But it is not in the difference between the larger towns on the two sides that we shall find the best evidence of our own inferiority. That painful but undeniable truth is most manifest in the country districts through which the line of national separation passes for 1,000 miles. There, on the side of both the Canadas, and also of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a widely scattered population, poor, and apparently unenterprising, though hardy and industrious, separated from each other by tracts of intervening forests, without towns or markets, almost without roads, living in mean houses, drawing little more than a rude subsistence from ill cultivated land, and seemingly incapable of improving their condition, present the most instructive contrast to their enterprising and thriving neighbors on the American side."

The "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles," of Mrs. JAMIESON, has a passage to the same effect:

"I hardly know how to convey to you an idea of the difference between the two shores; it will appear to you as incredible as it is to me incomprehensible. Our shore is said to be the most fertile, and has been the longest settled; but to float between them, (as I did to-day in a lit-

the canoe made of a hollow tree, and paddled by a half-breed imp of a boy,) to behold on one side a city with its towers and spires and animated population, with villas and handsome houses stretching along the shore, and 100 vessels or more, gigantic steamers, brigs and schooners, crowding the port, loading and unloading; all the bustle, in short, of prosperity and commerce; and, on the other side, a little straggling hamlet, one schooner, one little wretched steam boat, some windmills, a catholic chapel or two, a supine ignorant peasantry, all the symptoms of apathy, indolence, mistrust, hopelessness! Can any one help wondering at the difference, and, ask whence it arises? There must be a cause for it surely—but what is it? Does it lie in past or in present—in natural or accidental circumstances? In the institutions of the Government or the character of the people? Is it remediable? Is it a necessity? Is it a mystery? What and whence is it? Can you tell? Or can you send some of our colonial officials across the Atlantic, to behold and solve the difficulty?"

The Territory of Iowa extends a few miles farther south, than is represented upon the map accompanying this work, taking in the triangle lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines.

This piece of ground is called the "Half-breed Tract," having been given to those descendants of the Sac and Fox Indians, by Congress.

As yet, there is some difficulty about obtaining a title to any particular portion of this tract; and, consequently, immigrants generally pass on to lands owned by the United States, which they can rest satisfied of being able to purchase, at \$1.25 per acre.

Whoever will have taken the pains to read the foregoing pages, with the slightest attention, must inevitably have arrived at one of two conclusions; either that the statements they contain, are untrue; or else, that Iowa and Wisconsin are, at least, worth *visiting* and *examination*. The writer would willingly compound to have his work so far discredited, as only to leave upon the minds of his readers a sufficient effect, to induce each to come, *in propria persona*, and satisfy himself by ocular demonstration, of its correctness. Their only regret would be, that they had not done so sooner.

In conclusion, I may remark, that however flattering the contents of this volume may appear to the characteristics of Iowa, yet, such are the real charms and peculiar attributes she possesses, that words are inadequate to convey a proper idea of them.

It is beyond the power of language to do her justice—say nothing of surpassing the truth.

Iowa, then, is like a beauteous and fascinating female, whose transcendent attractions must be *seen*, to be appreciated.

ADDENDA.

POPULATION OF IOWA.

The first census taken in Iowa, (then the "Iowa District" of Wisconsin) was in August, 1836, at which time, the whole of the present Territory was comprised in only two counties, the population of which, according to the official returns, stood thus:

Du Buque County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4274
Des Moines County	-	-	-	-	-	-	6257

10,531

In May, 1838, these two counties having been divided into sixteen—the census was again taken, and the result was as follows:

<i>Counties.</i>											<i>Population.</i>
Louisa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1180
Jackson, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881
Jones, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Linn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
Des Moines, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4695
Muscatine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1247
Clinton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445
Scott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1252
Du Buque, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2381
Johnson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Cedar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557
Van Buren, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3174
Henry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3058
Clayton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274
Slaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283
Lee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2839

22,859

From this, it appears, that in twenty-one months, the population had *doubled* itself, and left an excess of 1797 souls besides.

It is reasonable to suppose that the ratio of increase is constantly advancing; but assuming it to be no greater since the last census, than it was during the twenty one months preceding, there will be in Iowa, at the close of the present year, upwards of thirty-four thousand inhabitants.

The following is the copy of an editorial paragraph in the Daily St. Louis "Republican," of June 4, 1839.

"*IMMIGRATION.* The tide of immigration now, and which for months past, has been pouring into Wisconsin and Iowa, is beyond the estimation of any one who has not witnessed it. In the latter Territory it has averaged, if we are correctly informed, several hundred per day, and

yet they come in hosts. A gentleman, who in April last, went through a portion of the Territory, informs us, that he passed through a prairie on which, at that time, there was not a single settlement of any kind. Returning a few days since through the same prairie, on arriving at the highest point in it, he counted eighteen farms or settlements opened and opening. In a month or less, the whole face of a large tract of country is completely metamorphosed; from a desert, disturbed only by the wild beast, or occasional visits of the hunter or the pioneer, it becomes a densely populated settlement, with scarcely sufficient "range" to sustain the cattle of the settlers. Such is the history of Iowa and Wisconsin. Being free from slavery, swarms, like bees from a hive, of Northerners and New Englanders are daily wending their way in that direction. We will not speak of the number, lest our veracity may be suspected; but if any one wants to satisfy himself, just look at the deck of a boat freighted for the Upper Mississippi."

COST OF TRAVELING.

A cabin passage from Pittsburgh, (Pa.,) to Du Buque, is about thirty dollars for one individual, and on the lower deck, from eight to ten dollars. When a party travels together, the expenses would be less:

For the larger sum mentioned, the passenger is supplied with every thing he wants; but in the other case, neither provisions nor bedding are furnished by the boat.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION VICTORY OF 1848

Whilst we are tugging away at the old press, a merry party, across the way, are tripping it "on the light fantastic toe," in honor of the president elect. The streets are thronged with merry boys, shops, stores and dwelling houses are crowded all about us, and everything bespeaks a gladness of heart but seldom witnessed on this cold, sin-polluted world of ours. The firecrackers in the street seem to pop with a merry ring, lights dance to and fro with a happier gleam, the very carriages in the street send forth a hilarious rumble, and our old press, a staid sober-minded member of the Smith family, creaks tonight in a mirthful mood. All nature rejoices, for the nation stands redeemed.—*The Bloomington Herald*, Bloomington (now Muscatine), Iowa, November 25, 1848. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)



CHARLES WESLEY TOLLES

CHARLES WESLEY TOLLES¹

BY DAVID C. MOTT

The death of Charles Wesley Tolles, February 8, 1923, marked the passing of a man whose life spanned almost a century, and whose early career was filled with the adventure and romance of the frontier. When a mere boy he wandered across Illinois into Missouri, spent a few years in an Indian mission near where Fort Leavenworth, Kansas now stands, and finally reached southwestern Iowa, became a county officer, was active in Underground Railroad operations, and contributed patriotic pioneering services to that section in the period just before the Civil War.

He was born at Geneva, Ontario County, New York, December 2, 1823, and was a son of Dr. Roger B. Tolles, a physician and circuit preacher of the Methodist church. His mother was Mariah (Gunn) Tolles. His father died when he, Charles, was but seven years old. Most of his boyhood was spent in the home of his mother. In late life he tells that when only a boy he went to Edgar County, Illinois, to live with his half brother, Lewis, his mother consenting to let him go at the request of the brother. He soon ran away from his brother, not because of ill usage, but because of his love of adventure. Although eastern Illinois at that time was practically the frontier, yet he had had a taste of travel and he wanted to follow the western trails. He became acquainted with the stage drivers, made himself useful to them, became a favorite with them, so could ride free at any time. Writing three-quarters of a century later he says:

I started for the West. The first driver would say to the next one, "Take him on," so I worked my way to Springfield, Illinois. Arriving there I engaged to take care of horses. I had had some experience in this line. The American House was the largest and most popular hotel in Springfield. It was run by Bliss & Lashure. Mr. Bliss came to me one day and offered me a position as table waiter in the hotel. I accepted and liked the position much, was well treated, and was soon

¹We are indebted to Mr. F. G. Day of Glenwood, a nephew by marriage of Mr. Tolles, for the materials from which this sketch is written. They consist of a short autobiographical sketch written by Mr. Tolles, of many letters from Mr. Tolles to Mr. Day covering a period of about ten years (1913-1922), of the Parsons letter, of the receipts and other official documents issued in Mills County in the 1850's, etc.

promoted to head steward. About this time a circus came to town. Some of them got around me and in some way induced me to go with them. I went with them as far as Jacksonville, Illinois, and found they were not the kind of company to suit me, so left them there and made my way to Alton, on the Mississippi River. Here I boarded the Eagle Daily Packet running between Alton and St. Louis. Arriving in St. Louis I struck for the Planters Hotel, the largest hotel, perhaps, in the West at that time. I thought I was capable of running any hotel I had seen before. On my way to the hotel I met a French boy about my own age named John Batteese, cabin boy on a steamer lying at the wharf. He said they were short a cabin boy, so I went with him and engaged as cabin boy on the steamer Thames, Captain Dennis, old Moses chief butler, Sandy, a Frenchman, second steward, all bound for the Missouri River next day. All went well for a time. It was in the fall of the year, the river was low and we ran only in daytime. We were six days making what was called 500 miles to Liberty Landing, Clay County, Missouri.

Before we arrived at Liberty John and I agreed that we had had our treatment from Sandy as long as we could stand it. Captain Dennis and old Moses were always kind to us, but Sandy was as mean as a Frenchman or any other man could well be. Well, we landed and walked four miles to town. As we had but little money so we must get a job soon. I do not remember what John got into. I engaged to a one-legged man to drive his team. After a time I came in contact with a man named Duncan who owned a steam sawmill, gristmill, and distillery. I soon got to be head engineer and then I thought I was "it." I remained four years with this man, sometimes in the mill, sometimes in the store. He finally sold out and we went to the northwest part of Missouri, what is now Atchison County, made a claim, built a cabin, broke prairie, and raised a crop of corn and other stuff. Mr. Duncan became dissatisfied, his wife refusing to come there. We had some stock—oxen, cows, and horses. We had insufficient feed to winter them, so we concluded to part with some of them. There was to be a payment to the Pottawattamie Indians, so we took some oxen and cows and a wagon and went up to what is now Council Bluffs, then a small Indian village. There were no whites there then, only a few Indian teepees, I think not more than ten or twelve. An Indian lived in part of a steamboat cabin, don't know how he got it, perhaps it had been wrecked on the river. He had in some way obtained a portion of the cabin.

On going we did not cross Keg Creek where Glenwood is, but followed the ridge up through where Sidney is, on to Tabor's location. Kept the ridge on up, crossed Keg about four or five miles before reaching the village. There was a small block house near by on a raised piece of ground. I did not see it occupied by any of the soldiers,

There were no more than fifteen or twenty of them, nice, civil fellows, under command of Sergeant Powers, also a good fellow.

We sold our stuff and returned, sold our claim, took the remainder of our stock and went back home to Clay County, Missouri. Mr. Duncan broke up. I went with him, having only a nice little mare and saddle and bridle left.

The government about this time had completed a mill for the Delaware Indians on a tributary of the Kaw [Kansas] River. Duncan got the contract for running the mill one year and I was to be helper. All went well for a time, but finally I took the ague and became quite low. The Mission doctor happened that way, saw my condition, gave me medicine, and next day sent a spring wagon with bed in it to convey me to the Mission. He said I would die if I staid there. On becoming better I had an offer to remain there for a time, which I accepted, and I was with them three years.² I was not identified with the Mission except as a helper, sometimes on the farm, sometimes on the new Mission building, and often in charge of the small boys in the school. I took an active part in all mission work the same as the missionaries, sometimes when a teacher was absent or sick I had charge of classes, for which I had teacher's pay, yet I don't suppose the Mission Board at Boston ever heard of me. Though the son of a preacher I did no preaching.

A Mr. Pratt, a missionary, and a Mr. Blanchard who was a missionary to the Delawares, conceived the idea of writing the history of the four Evangelists in such form as the Indians could understand its real meaning, hence the book is supposed to contain all of that inestimable history translated so as to conform to the then idioms of their language. It is easy to learn, no spelling, every character having its own sound, and but one sound. I learned it in less than three months at odd spells so I could read readily. It was an unknown tongue to me, but I could read to the Indians so they could understand. That has been more than fifty years, and I can read it now only as a boy beginning in the first reader.³

One little incident while at the Mission I forgot to mention. We were building a new church, were short of lumber, so someone had to go across the river into Missouri for more lumber. I was just out of a sick spell, was feeling quite well but not strong, and I said, "Send me." The doctor said, "Take my horse and go, it will do you good." The horse was a good saddle horse, though wild as a roebuck, and the doctor and I were the only ones that pretended to ride him. I took

²This was the Delaware Mission School established in 1837 by Ira D. Blanchard and was where Edwardsville now is, some ten miles west of Kansas City, or fifteen miles south of Fort Leavenworth, on the north side of the Kansas River. (See Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. XII, p. 183.)

³John G. Pratt graduated from Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1836, and was licensed to preach, was sent out to this vicinity by the Baptist Missionary Society for work among the Indians. He was also a printer and assisted in printing the Gospels, hymns, etc., in Indian languages. (See Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. XII, p. 183.)

two teams, one horse, and one ox team. The horse was driven by a colored man, the ox team by a Mormon boy. I rode to the river, crossed at the mill, purchased the lumber and had it ferried over. By this time the teams were there. The boy was driving along close to the river where the bank was straight down to the water. A Shawnee Indian rode up to the boy and tried to crowd the oxen off the bank. I rode up to him and tried to persuade him to desist. He paid no attention to me, so I told the boy to give me his whip. I wound it around the Indian's head and when the cracker came to his face I think he felt it. He then came at me with his tomahawk, my horse would jump every time he would strike, and that is what saved me. I told the black man to give me a club, but he was too frightened to do anything. I finally got a great unwieldy stick and hit the Indian across the back. He was off, I after him. I ran him about one-fourth of a mile and tried to knock him from his horse, but I was weak and the stick was heavy, but I think if I had had my usual strength, poor Lo would have gone off with a sore head, if he had gone off at all.

While I was in the Indian Country there was to be a great pow-wow. I had always wanted to visit one of these, so off I went. Arriving I found about two hundred bucks and squaws seated in two semicircles, the bucks on the inner circle. They had constructed a kind of drum by stretching a deer skin over the end of a hollow log. I can not describe the noise it made, I think something like the bellowing of a buffalo bull mixed with many other discordant noises. Now the fun begins, first a low tap on the drum, barely could hear it, and low guttural sounds from the bucks and squaws. Two seconds and another tap, this time a little louder, and so on, a little louder until they produced the most unearthly sound conceivable. I don't think his Satanic Majesty could outdo it. Then they go down to a mere whisper. This was kept up for about fifteen minutes and then the decks were cleared for a dance. None but the bucks took part in the dance. They danced and danced some more, and they soon got warmed up so they began shedding their garments, and then danced and shed more garments until nothing remained but a long-tailed shirt and breach clout. Hold on, don't be alarmed! It was common in the hot days of summer for bucks to come to the Mission church with only a shirt and breach clout on. It is nothing when you get used to it. It put me in mind of a story of Burns's guests in Galaway Church who pulled off their coats and danced in their shirts. Well, all things earthly have an end, and so did the pow-wow. As near as I could learn this was some kind of a religious incantation. Well, two braves got out their ponies and escorted me home. The ponies did not buck so I arrived home safely.

There was to be a dog roast up in a grove about ten miles away. I had always wanted to say that I had eaten dog so I went. But lo and behold I was too late, the dog was all eaten, plenty of buffalo meat, but I had that at home. I wanted dog. Too bad, if I had gotten a taste

of that pup I could tell you today all about how good it was, but such is luck in the Middle West.

About this time I heard the Pottawattamie Indians had sold their lands in Iowa and that their reserve was open for settlement. I had seen some of that country a few years before and liked it, so I gathered all my odds and ends together, went to Fort Leavenworth, bought a wagon, had three horses, and started for the "Promised Land."⁴ We went straight for what is now Council Bluffs. There was quite a settlement of Mormons there. They called it Miller's Hollow. After a time as the Gentiles settled there they called it Kanessville. I met a man there I had met when I was there a few years before at the Indian payment. He had an Indian wife and family. He advised me to settle down about the crossing of Keg Creek where Glenwood is now. I think there were two or three Mormon families there then. I camped in the Wabonsie timber and next day found a bachelor who had a good cabin and he invited me to share his home with him, which I gladly accepted.⁵

It seems this temporary home was in the Wabonsie neighborhood, likely in the northwest portion of Fremont County. Mr. Tolles says there was an Indian town called Wabonsie. He says "Chief Wabonsie was not a Pottawattamie by birth, but many years before had been identified with that nation. He died before the Pottawattamies left Iowa and, not being a member of their tribe because of their superstition they would not bury him in the soil, but made a huge box of split logs, put him in it and hoisted it about twenty feet in an oak tree. He was there when I came. I suppose the settlers, when they came, took him down and buried him."

Speaking of the first time he saw the present site of Glenwood he says: "I think there were not more than four or five houses there. There was no bridge across Keg Creek. Later others came, a Mr. Coon, and Mr. Coolidge and others in time. Mr. Coolidge finally built a mill east of town, at the bluffs. This was during the great California gold excitement. Everything was on the rise, cattle, horses, and feed of all kinds were in demand and very high. Coolidge started the mill and it made him

⁴In his letters and writings Mr. Tolles variously states the date of this removal to Iowa, ranging from 1816 to 1819. Mr. Day writes us that from his personal knowledge of the family history he is confident it was in the fall of 1846 that Mr. Tolles and his small family came to Iowa and wintered in the timber between Sidney and Tabor, and in the spring of 1847 settled in Mills County. This corresponds with Mr. Tolles' allusion to the Pottawattamie Indians leaving Iowa, as their treaty ceding their lands was made June 5, 1846. (See Alonzo Abernathy in *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Vol. VII, p. 443.)

⁵Here the connected account written by Mr. Tolles ends, and the additional facts that are here related are gathered from his various letters, documents, etc., and from information furnished by Mr. Day.

money fast. He soon started a little store over by the mill and after a time moved over into town. I think the building is standing yet. This was the first store in Coonville."

Mr. Tolles finally selected 320 acres of land near the center of Mills County. This was before the county was surveyed, and he built his log cabin so that it would be as near the public highway as he could calculate, but he missed it about a quarter of a mile. This is now in section 13, township 72, range 42 west. Mr. Tolles says that in building the cabin "the Mormon neighbors turned out freely and helped me raise the log hut. It was a good comfortable home. I could get no prairie broke that year. I cleared the brush in an open place in the grove, raised some garden and some corn, plowed up a weed patch down on the creek bottom and planted potatoes, put up plenty of hay in proper time, bought corn of Mormons and wintered through all right, although I think it was the hardest winter I ever experienced, I am sure the most snow. The next spring I had twenty acres of prairie broken and planted to sod corn."

The next two or three years were doubtless busy times in further breaking the land and making improvements. People were coming in and settling in considerable numbers, especially in the central part of the county along Silver Creek, and at and near Coonville. Many of these were Mormons who had started on the great hejira from Nauvoo to Utah and, stopping to recruit by the way, were so pleased with the country there that many of them remained permanently, forsook Brigham Young's leadership, and they and their descendants eventually became part and parcel of the best people of Mills County.

The organization of Mills County was effected by an election held on the first Monday in August, 1851. At that election Mr. Tolles was elected recorder and treasurer,⁶ and served in that capacity for the two following years. He continued to live on his farm, and collected the taxes once a year by traveling on horseback to the homes of the settlers and calling on them personally. He carried his office in his saddlebags. Most of the people lived along Silver Creek, in Rawles and Lyons townships, and in Coonville. Azor Richardson was his deputy for a time,

⁶"History of Mills County, Iowa," State Historical Company, Des Moines, Publishers, 1881.

and N. J. Sharp part of the time. Among the interesting relics turned over by Mr. Day to the Historical Department is the bond of Mr. Sharp. It is as follows:

We the under signed N. J. Sharp and J L— Sharp Isiah Cox acknowledge our selvs indebted to C. W. Tolles County Treasure in the penal sum of five hundred dolars to the payment of which we bind our selvs our heirs and assigns

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said N. J. Sharp should faithfully perform all the duties of the office of dept Treasure & Recorder according to law to which office he has this day been appointed, Then this obligation is to be nul and void Otherwise remain in full force and virtue

June 20th 1852

N. J. Sharp	Seal
J L. Sharp	Seal
Isaiah Cox	Seal

Following are copies of two receipts which seem to be from Mr. Tolles' successor:

Received of C. W. Tolles the Tax List for the year A. D. 1852. The Personalty of which amounts to Sixty three thousand three hundred and twelve Dollars, for Collecting the Taxes Assessed, as follows, for the Current year Vis,

State Tax, three Mills per Dollar
 County Tax Six Mills per Dollar
 School Tax, one Mill per Dollar
 Road Tax, two Mills per Dollar
 County poll Tax fifty cts per poll
 & Road poll Tax, one Dollar per poll.

Azor Richardson

Glenwood September 9. 1853

Received of C. W. Toll the former Treasurer and Recorder one deed Silas Hilmon to Samuel Martin -one Samuel Martin to Boyd & Moss one W. W. Noyes to Tootle & Fairley one to W. W. Noyes to A Ford one W. W. Noyes to Tootle & Fairley one article of agreement Wm Smith to Samuel Martin one Receipt in favour of W. W. Noyes

Azor Richardson

Treasurer & Recorder

Speaking of the office of county treasurer Mr. Tolles says: "There was but little money the first year, and but little the next. I never realized but little for my time, so was glad to get rid of the office with all its honors."

When the first settlers came into Mills County they could not obtain title to the lands on which they settled, as the surveying

had not been done and the lands were not on the market. Mr. Tolles states: "When the land was on the market at the land sales all the neighbors went together, and each helped his neighbor prove up his claim. We all got our 160 acres for \$200. The 80 south of my 160 had some good bottom land along a small creek and I wanted it. Some of the Taborites had brought from Ohio one of the neatest one-horse wagons I had ever seen and I bought it. Old Peter Sarpy,⁷ an old French and Indian trader, took a shine to it, so I sold it to him, not sure, but I think, for \$75, and I hustled around and raised \$25 more and entered that 80. The next 80 south had a small grove on it, mostly basswood, just what I wanted to use in burning the brick I intended to make. I had a chance to purchase a land warrant cheap, so I did and laid it on that 80, and then I had 320 acres with plenty of timber." Following is doubtless the land warrant he mentions as having purchased:

Glenwood July 7th 1853

For value received I garrantee to C W Tolles, the Land warrant No 19262 to hold the Land on which it is Located

S F Nuckolls
Pr Bourn

From a tax receipt signed by Azor Richardson, Mr. Tolles' successor in office, as well as from other receipts and documents in the collection, it is painfully evident they had few office supplies, for no printed forms were used, only plain, unruled paper.

For the next few years we find but little to throw light on the

⁷Concerning Mr. Sarpy the "History of Pottawattamie County," by O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1883, page 14, says: "Farther down the river, and near the southwest corner of the county [Pottawattamie], was another celebrated post for Indians and traders to meet, known as Traders Point, where Peter A. Sarpy, a noted character in all these regions in early days had his headquarters, and accumulated a fortune. Mr. Sarpy, like many other Frenchmen, married an Indian woman." In "Town under Territorial Governments and the Removal of the Indians," by Alonzo Abernathy, *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Vol. VII, p. 443, it is said that Col. Peter A. Sarpy at Traders Point on the Missouri River, Mills County, made the treaty with the Pottawattamie Indians, June 5, 1846, which ceded their lands and provided for their removal to Kansas.

P. G. Day states: "Traders Point was located in St. Mary Township, Mills County, Iowa. Part of the old trading post was there a few years ago. It was made of brick and we have seen its ruins, which are all removed now. Peter A. Sarpy spent his time between Traders Point, Iowa, and Bellevue, Nebraska. These places are nearly opposite each other. As to Peter A. Sarpy marrying an Indian wife, this was stated to me as not so, that he had several Indian wives and was known as a "squaw man," but the only wife that he ever married was an own sister to Freeloze Turner, a very early settler in south western Iowa, who was a reliable man and gave me these facts personally, and stated that when his sister died she was buried in St. Mary Township, Mills County, Iowa, not far from Traders Point. It is stated to us that Colonel Sarpy erected a log cabin over his wife's grave, which afterwards we are informed was washed away by the change of the Missouri River, which is near Traders Point. Freeloze Turner died about one year ago at Council Bluffs, but is buried in the cemetery here [Glenwood]. He was very old."

activities of Mr. Tolles, except that in the Mills County History we observe his name among the grand jurors, and we have no doubt that he did his full share in helping to establish good government and high standards in the new community. Among his settled convictions was antipathy to human slavery. This feeling doubtless helped make a bond between him and the people at Tabor, which was about fifteen miles southwest of his home. As Tabor came to be a well-known station on the Underground Railroad, we find Mr. Tolles co-operating with its operation. In "Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa" by Rev. John Todd of Tabor, pp. 134-5, is an account of the opening of the Underground Railroad through Tabor, and of how the people there separated five slaves from their master, who was camping in the town. This master was a Mississippian who had been converted to the Mormon faith and was on his way to Utah. The account says, "G. B. Gaston, to avoid the appearance of evil, took some ladies in a buggy and made a visit to C. W. Tolles', on Silver Creek, where arrangements were made to care for the fugitives." Mr. Tolles evidently cared for the slaves a day or two, when they were conveyed on northeast, and eventually to freedom, while the irate master searched for them in vain.

Mr. Day states that Mr. Tolles many times helped escaping Negroes in their flights northward; that John Brown stayed over night in his cabin, he thinks, in February, 1859, with Negroes and eight white men, three wagon loads in all; that Brown stayed in the log cabin with Mr. Tolles and family, and all left early in the morning, going northeasterly in a bad snow storm; that this was the only time John Brown ever stayed over night in Mills County; that Mr. Tolles personally stated these things to him, saying these eight men were the best armed men he ever saw, and were the same men who went with Brown to Harpers Ferry.

Concerning John Brown, Mr. Tolles in recent years said: "I cannot altogether agree with Hawthorn's description of Brown's physical or spiritual character. I did not see him as a tall man, but only of medium height, and rather skinny. Not round shouldered but slightly stooping, perhaps from age and hardships. I did not see a savage but a determined countenance, an eye that

looked straight down in to your very soul. Some may blame him for his acts, if they will, but I believe him to be like Napoleon Bonaparte, a man of destiny. He could not if he would, avoid the general course which he pursued. Though unlike Napoleon, he did not rely wholly upon his own genius or ability. At one time we were discussing the difficulties attending his course. In answer to my question, he said, 'I put my trust in God.' He was a man of but few words, but when he did speak it was a text for a volume."

As showing Mr. Tolles' activity and feeling in the anti-slavery movements, he says: "During the Kansas troubles I started east to visit my brother Harry who at that time lived in northern Indiana. Two young men wishing to go to Michigan, their home, were with me. We had a covered wagon and were on our way to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the then terminal of the B. & M. R. R. Somewhere about this town we stopped at a farm house to get feed for our horses. There were a lot of Pro-slavery Missourians there well stocked with booze, very impudent and saucy, cursing the Northerners and John Brown in particular. They asked us where we were going and what was our business. We told them we were going to Burlington to get some cannon and ammunition for Kansas. This fired them and we thought for a while the situation was getting serious. But the farmers said to them that they had better go away and let these men alone or they would get in trouble. We put up a bold front but were mighty glad to see them go. Some writer has said that an iron front is no evidence of grit backing. That was so in our case. I don't think we mentioned John Brown's name again that day."

In his later years Mr. Tolles got in communication with Luke F. Parsons, one of John Brown's men, and we here append a letter from him:

Salina, Kas. Oct. 18th [1913.]

Friend C. W. Tooles [Tolles],
Ottumwa, Iowa.
My dear Sir:

Your favour of the 13th inst. is before me in which you ask questions of so long ago that I fear I will not be able to answer all correctly, but will do the best I can.

John Brown made two trips through Iowa from Tabor east by N. One in fall of 1857, the other in Feb. 1859. I was with him on the first

trip but not on the second. The first trip we had only one slave, one team of mules and wagon. We crossed the Mo. River I think at some ferry below Neb. City. We left Tabor late in the day and camped after about ten miles. We were loaded heavy for the team and poor roads and most of the men walked. We all slept in camp. Made a fire of logs, poles, &c., had a large canvas that we put up on the side of the cold wind slanting from the ground up towards the fire, we all slept there side by side and were tolerably comfortable, barring the smoke. We had in our company Brown, Kagi, Stevens, Tidd, Cook, Leeman, Realph, Owen Brown, Slave, Luke F. Parsons.

I don't remember the exact route we took or where we camped. I think we passed through Des Moines. We went to Springdale in Cedar Co., Iowa, and spent the winter there, drilling and studying military tactics.

On the Feb. trip, 1859, Brown had three ox teams and twelve slaves. On the 29th of Jan. after Brown had left Topeka and before he reached the Nebraska line he came to Spring Creek. He found the creek too deep to ford, and while waiting for the creek to run down, he discovered across the creek a company from Atchison commanded by A. P. Wood, which barred the way to liberty, said to be 80 men. Brown with twenty-two men, black and white, crossed the stream above, slipped down along the timber, and burst all unexpectedly on the foe. They made off as fast as they could, with a loss of one killed, three prisoners, four horses, pistols, guns, &c., &c. Such was the terror of his name. This has been called the "Battle of the Spurs."

On Feb. 1st John Brown left Kas. never to return. He crossed the Mo. River at Neb. City. Besides the 12 slaves he had Kagi, Stevens, Tidd, and Gill and one or two others whom I did not know. I do not know the route they took but they passed through Cedar Co.

Never heard of Brown being at a meetin[g] where a reward was offered for his scalp. Brown got those slaves in Mo. the night of Dec. 20, 1858. The men who went with him were Kagi, Stevens, Tidd, Gill, Anderson, and probably some others.

You ask where these men are or what became of them.

John Henri Kagi was in the Armory at Harpers Ferry, swam out on the rocks in the Shenandoah River and was shot from the railroad bridge. John Edwin Cook escaped from Harpers Ferry, but was afterwards captured and hung. Richard Realph served in Union Army, but afterwards jumped off a ship in San Frisco bay and was drowned. Aaron D. Stevens was terribly wounded with Brown at Harpers Ferry but afterwards hung. Charles P. Tidd escaped from Harpers Ferry but died while fighting at the Island of Roanoke under Genl. Burnside. William Leeman was shot at Harpers Ferry from the railroad bridge. Owen Brown escaped from Harpers Ferry with Tidd, but later drifted to Pacific coast and died near Pasadena. Richard Richardson, a Negro slave, we left in Canada. Charles Moffat died at Montour, Iowa, about

10 years ago. Luke F. Parsons [is he] who has written this long letter to an old friend whom he has never seen.

I am the last John Brown man in Kansas, the sole survivor of the Battle of Osawatomie. Now I hope you will take pleasure in reading this and not lose either as you did my other letter, for I am in my 82nd year and don't like to write very well.

Yours Truly
Luke F. Parsons.

Mr. Tolles remained upon his farm in Mills County until sometime in the early '60's when he removed to Morning Sun, Louisa County, where he ran a sawmill and gristmill for a good many years. During his later life, which was lengthened to almost one hundred years, he lived with his children in Ottumwa, in Hedrick, and in Washington. His mind was active, his memory good, his interest in public matters keen, his sympathies for humankind active, and his presence must have been like a benediction. He was a life-long member of the Baptist church, was a temperance man and prohibitionist, and lived a life worthy of emulation. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. C. Woods, in Washington, Iowa, and was buried at Hedrick beside his wife.

ANIMATION IN DES MOINES

Des Moines has been for the past few days a scene of bustling animation. Governors, senators, representatives, candidates for office in the gift of the legislature, and miscellaneous visitors, have congregated at this point; and the city, hitherto suffering with sympathy for other localities, has thrown aside its air of depression. Omnibuses thunder along the streets; and assisted by bridges and accommodating conveyances, the East and West sides have easy communication with each other. A new era in the history of Des Moines has been inaugurated. New responsibilities crowd upon our citizens; and we trust that every man of us, whether his home be near the State House or remote from it, will consider that he has something to do in directing the destiny of the Capital City. - *Iowa Citizen*, Des Moines, January 12, 1858. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS

An innovation is introduced with this number of the ANNALS. We have long felt that the objects, purposes, and achievements of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association were closely related to those of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department. For several years its biennial meetings have been held in our Portrait Gallery. There, surrounded by the walls on which are shown the pictured features of some of Iowa's most eminent and historic characters, it has seemed most appropriate for the members to carry on their proceedings. They have had in their membership in the past many of the men most eminent in Iowa legislation and affairs. They have now among their membership men whose attendance on the meetings lend inspiration to any gathering, and whose contributions on the programs are real historic papers. So it seemed appropriate that not only their meetings should be held in the Historical, Memorial and Art Building, but that, if it met with their approval, the ANNALS be made the medium of publication of an epitome of their proceedings, and of the more formal papers and addresses. As will be seen in the proceedings published herein, the suggestion was presented to them and was gladly accepted.

DATES OF INSTALLATION OF KIRKWOOD AND HARLAN STATUES IN NATIONAL CAPITOL

The Curator of this department received an inquiry some months ago asking for the date of the placement of the statue of Governor Kirkwood in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington, with the statement that the information did not seem to be obtainable at the national capital. On search of the many refer-

ences in this department to the statues themselves of both Kirkwood and Harlan that are in Statuary Hall we were unable to find the dates of their placement or installation, so we had recourse to our newspaper files.

Each state is authorized to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze of two deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or for distinguished civic or military services. The Thirty-first General Assembly, 1906, authorized Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Iowa sculptress, to model and have made a statue in bronze of Governor Kirkwood, and the next assembly, the Thirty-second, 1907, authorized the Executive Council to cause to be made a bronze statue of Senator James Harlan to be placed there and the execution of the order was placed with Nellie V. Walker, another Iowa sculptress, now of Chicago.

Although the Harlan statue was last to be authorized, it was first to be completed and placed in position. In the *Register and Leader* of Des Moines of February 17, 1910, the Washington news letter of John Snure dated February 16 says that day the Harlan statue was being put into position. The Kirkwood statue did not assume its place until more than three years later. In the *Register and Leader* of November 27, 1913, in a dispatch from Washington dated November 26, it is stated that the Kirkwood statue had arrived and was being placed.

Thus it appears that the Harlan statue, authorized in the session of 1907, was placed in February, 1910, and that the Kirkwood statue, authorized in 1906, was placed in November 1913, nearly eight years after being authorized. It seems no public ceremonies occurred at the installation of either statue.

NOTABLE DEATHS

JAMES PERRY CONNER was born at Morristown (now Parker), Randolph County, Indiana, January 27, 1851, and died at Denison, Iowa, March 19, 1924. His parents were Dr. William L. and Maria A. (Stiffler) Conner. The father died in 1854, the mother remarried and the family removed to Spring Creek Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1856. James attended district school, Upper Iowa University, taught country school, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1873. In November of that year he located at Denison and entered practice and in 1877 formed a partnership with Leslie M. Shaw, then but recently out of law school. In 1880 Mr. Conner was elected district attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial District, served four years, and was then elected circuit judge of the same district, and served until 1886 when the office of circuit judge was abolished. He was then elected district judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District and served from 1887 to 1890. He then resumed the practice of law, but when J. P. Dolliver resigned in September, 1900, as representative in Congress, in order to accept the appointment of United States senator, Mr. Conner was elected to Congress. This was the Fifty-sixth Congress. Re-elections followed and he served to and including the Sixtieth Congress, ending in 1909. On his first election to Congress he formed a law partnership with P. E. C. Lally, which continued until Mr. Lally's death in 1913. Later L. W. Powell became his partner. In his later life he with his son Raymond owned the *Denison Review*, and he contributed to its editorial columns. He was also interested in banking and other enterprises, was active in all local affairs, and was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. As lawyer, prosecutor, judge, congressman, churchman, and citizen he filled every position with credit.

CHARLES VAN GORDER was born in Delaware County, New York, January 23, 1837, and died at Audubon, Iowa, May 29, 1924. His parents, Simon and Jane (Fish) Van Gorder, removed with their family to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1843. Charles had no opportunity to attend school until he was seventeen years old, but by application and reading he later became a well informed man. In 1857 he made an overland trip to Kansas, and settled in Bates County, Missouri, but in 1860 removed to Exira, Audubon County, Iowa. Here in 1861 he engaged in manufacturing brick. On August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, was promoted to first sergeant May 20, 1864, to first lieutenant August 7, 1864, was severely wounded at Allatoona, Georgia, October 5, 1864, was promoted to captain January 1, 1865, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1865. He returned to Exira and made at least two over-

land trips to Colorado by ox teams before the Union Pacific Railroad was built, hauling shelled corn, bacon, flour, etc. The farmers of Audubon County furnished him these provisions, and the oxen and the wagons, and waited for their pay until his return from the trips. He was elected treasurer of Audubon County in 1869 and was re-elected in 1871, serving four years, was in real estate business from 1874 to 1876, and in 1876 started a private bank at Exira known as the Audubon County Bank. Two years later when the county seat was removed to Audubon he transferred his banking business there, and in 1893 organized it as the First National Bank of Audubon, of which he was president for many years. He was very successful in business, was helpful to his community, took an interest in public matters and in every good movement, and was a real builder of society and of the state.

HERBERT B. RUGH was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 16, 1879, and died in an automobile accident near Hazel Green, Wisconsin, July 11, 1924. Burial was at Cedar Rapids. His parents were George Stopher and Rilla Watt Rugh. He was reared in Cedar Rapids and was graduated from Washington High School there. He later studied in the University of Chicago, and the Chicago Art Institute. He enlisted in the Spanish-American War on April 26, 1898, as a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was in service in Cuba from December 21, 1898, to April 4, 1899, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, May 13, 1899. He was engaged in business as an architect at Winnipeg, Canada, when the World War began and enlisted on December 4, 1914, in the Second Field Troop of Canadian Engineers; was commissioned second lieutenant January 18, 1915; was transferred to the Forty-fourth Battalion Canadian Infantry May 30, 1915; was in training at Camp Hughes, Canada, and later at Bramshott Camp, England; began service in France August 11, 1916, was promoted to captain May 15, 1917, and received his discharge June 10, 1919. He participated in operations on the Ypres Salient, in the Battle of the Somme, at Vimy Ridge, Lens, and many other places. His battalion was practically wiped out by German attacks, and he was the only one of its original complement of officers left when the armistice was signed. He received certificates signed by General Haig and by General Ashton and others thanking him for his bravery and his distinguished services. After the war he resumed his work as an architect, this time in Cedar Rapids, where he became quite successful.

GEORGE HOUTS RAGSDALE was born near Spencer, Fairfax County, Indiana, December 13, 1844, and died at the home of his daughter in Evanston, Illinois, March 13, 1924. Burial was in Des Moines, Iowa. When six years old he with his parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Lindsay Ragsdale, immigrated to Van Buren County, Iowa. When he was eleven years old his mother died and afterward for several years he worked

out for his board and clothes in Lucas County, attending school three months each winter. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. On April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, he was severely wounded in the arm. He was in many important battles, was promoted to second corporal March 1, 1865, and was mustered out July 21, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He then attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, for about three years and in 1867 became half owner of the *Chariton Patriot*, and later became sole owner. He served as postmaster at Chariton for four years and was for a time a secret agent in the Pension Department. In 1883 he purchased the *Le Mars Sentinel*, which he conducted with ability and success. He added book-binding to his printing business and, having been elected state printer, took as a partner E. D. Chassell, the firm being Ragsdale & Chassell. For a few years he retained his interest in the Le Mars business. His services as state printer were from 1889 to 1894. In Des Moines he acquired the Iowa Printing Company, and from this in 1898 organized the Iowa Lithographing Company, with which he was connected until his death, conducting it with his two sons, Edwin G. and Harry B.

ARTHUR SARGENT HAZELTON was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, November 7, 1855, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 4, 1924. His parents were Charles and Sarah D. (Sargent) Hazelton. He attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and Dartmouth College, being graduated from the latter in 1881. He read law for a time in the office of Blair, Burling & Adams, the senior member of the firm being United States Senator Henry W. Blair. Alternating between reading law and teaching, he removed to Council Bluffs in September, 1884, taught one year, read law a year in the office of Jacob Sims, was admitted to practice in 1886 and became a member of the firm of Mayne & Hazelton. He was chairman of the Pottawattamie County Republican Central Committee seven years, was city solicitor of Council Bluffs from 1892 to 1898, was elected senator in 1899 and served in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies, was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in June, 1902, reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, and by President Taft in 1910, and served until 1914.

RALPH PRINGLE was born at Pana, Illinois, October 15, 1872, and died at Red Oak, Iowa, April 7, 1924. He was with his parents in their removal to Clarinda, Iowa, in 1887, and to Red Oak in 1891. He was graduated from Monmouth College in 1893 and from Yale University in 1894, was admitted to practice law in Iowa in 1896 and began at Red Oak in association, although not in partnership, with J. M. Junkin, which association continued until Mr. Junkin's death in 1913. Mr. Pringle attained a large practice and also was interested in many other activities. He was a member of the local library board,

was for twelve years a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, and was at different times chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Committee, chairman of the Ninth District Republican Committee, and was the Ninth District member of the Republican State Central Committee, holding the latter position in the campaigns of 1912, 1914, and 1916. President Harding appointed him United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa and he assumed the duties June 16, 1922, which position he was filling at the time of his death.

RAYMOND W. CASSADY was born at Whiting, Iowa, November 13, 1881, and died in Des Moines, July 7, 1924. Burial was at Whiting. He attended common school, the State University of Iowa in 1899 and 1900, and the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1903, and again in 1908 and 1909, specializing in animal industry. In 1909 he was one of the Iowa State College judging team at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, and in judging beef cattle won the ranking score. He engaged in farming and stock raising, giving special attention to breeding Hereford cattle. He was associated with his father, E. M. Cassady, in the operation of the latter's extensive farming, stock raising, and other large business interests. From 1919 to 1923 he served as a member of the State Commission of Animal Health. When the Fortieth General Assembly passed an act consolidating many administrative agencies into the State Department of Agriculture, Governor Kendall appointed Mr. Cassady secretary. He came to Des Moines May 1, 1923, and began the organization of the new department, which went into operation on July 1 following, and successfully administered it to the time of his death. He had been nominated without opposition in the June primary in 1924 as the Republican candidate for that office for the ensuing term.

CHARLES G. SAUNDERS was born at Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, April 10, 1861, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 2, 1924. His parents were George W. and Mary E. Walker Saunders, both natives of England. The family removed to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1868, to a farm in Adair County, near Stuart, in 1873, and to another farm near Vail, Crawford County, in 1876. Charles attended public school and entered Drake University in 1882, and was graduated in the classical course in 1886. He taught school a year in Des Moines, read law with Hon. C. C. Nourse, entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa and was graduated in 1888, and that fall commenced practice in Council Bluffs. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Pottawattamie County and was re-elected in 1896, serving four years. In 1902 he was elected senator to fill a vacancy, was re-elected in 1903, and again in 1908, serving inclusively from the Thirtieth to the Thirty-fourth general assemblies. He took high rank as a legislator. In the Thirtieth General Assembly he was appointed on

behalf of the Senate with M. L. Temple and F. F. Jones on behalf of the House as a committee to investigate the "Indeterminate Sentence and Elmira Reformatory System." The committee reported to the Thirty-first General Assembly and largely by reason of this report and its recommendations the Thirty-second General Assembly enacted an indeterminate sentence and parole law which, with very little change, remains in force. Mr. Saunders was a man of various activities. In 1895 Governor Drake appointed him an aide on his military staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1897 Governor Shaw appointed him judge-advocate general of the Iowa National Guard, and by reason of reappointments of Governors Cummins and Carroll he served until December 31, 1913. In 1901 he was elected a director in the Modern Woodmen of America and served four years. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of Drake University, chosen by the alumni. His firm, Saunders & Stuart (David E.), were local attorneys for years for the Rock Island and the Great Western railroad companies. He was president of the State Bar Association in 1912. He was an accomplished public speaker, a citizen of high ideals, and rendered valuable service to his community and state.

ELMER E. MITCHELL was born on a farm in Prairie Township, Mahaska County, Iowa, January 27, 1863, and died there March 17, 1924. His parents were John and Eveline (Howar) Mitchell. He attended public school and when seventeen years old entered Oskaloosa College, remaining there two years. The following several years he taught in public schools of his county and worked on his father's farm in vacations. In 1890 he was appointed to a position in the United States Census Office in Washington, D. C., where he remained two years, when he was transferred to the Government Printing Office, remaining there several years, during which time he attended the University of Washington and was graduated in law. He took a postgraduate law course in Columbia University in 1895 and was admitted to practice in United States courts. However, he never entered practice but on the death of his father took over the management of the home farm. In 1916 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies.

MERRITT W. HARMON was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 25, 1844, and died in Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, August 13, 1924. Burial was at Independence, Iowa. His parents were Merritt and Minerva Harmon. He was with his parents in their removal to Ing-ham County, Michigan, in 1848, to Cascade, Iowa, in 1855, and to Hopkinton, Iowa, in 1856. He entered Collegiate Institute at Hopkinton in 1859 and continued three years. On July 28, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, was later promoted to fourth sergeant, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 15,

1865. For one year he was at Mobile, Alabama, in railroad work, but in 1866 removed to Buchanan County, Iowa, and taught school two years, reading law in the meantime. From April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869, he was deputy postmaster at Independence. He then entered the law office of W. G. Donnan and was admitted to the bar in October, 1869. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Jed Lake which continued until Colonel Lake's death in 1914, after which Mr. Harmon practiced alone. In 1875 he was elected senator, and was re-elected in 1879, serving in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth assemblies. He was again elected senator in 1891 and served in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth assemblies.

HENRY T. REED was born at Alburg, Vermont, October 1, 1846, and died at Cresco, Iowa, February 24, 1924. His parents were George and Jane Reed, who removed with their family to a farm in Albion Township, Howard County, Iowa, in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and at Craig Academy at Lime Springs. In 1865 and 1866 he was deputy county clerk of Howard County. He was for some time an assistant in Kimball & Farnsworth's Bank of Cresco and while there was diligently reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. At one time he was in partnership with George Marsh. He attained prominence and success practicing not only in state but federal courts. In 1875 he was elected representative and served in the Sixteenth General Assembly. On March 16, 1904, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Iowa to succeed Judge Shiras, and served with credit until he voluntarily retired December 1, 1921.

ALBERT F. N. HAMBLETON was born at Forest Home, Mahaska County, Iowa, September 4, 1857, and died at South Pasadena, California, September 11, 1922. His parents were Levi and Mary Hall Hambleton. He attended common school, the preparatory department of Iowa College, Grinnell, for one year, Oskaloosa High School two years, and in 1873 entered Penn College. In 1874 he left school to enter his father's store at Oskaloosa as a clerk. For a few years he was in the general mercantile business in Springville, Linn County, but returned to Oskaloosa in 1885 and engaged in the real estate and abstract business. In 1900-1902 he was a member of the Mahaska County Board of Supervisors. He was elected representative in 1903 and was re-elected in 1906, serving in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second assemblies, and was speaker pro tem of the Thirty-second. He was a member of Friends' church, was a trustee of Iowa Yearly Meeting for years, and was a trustee of Penn College for twenty years, being secretary of the board for a time, and later, chairman. He was president of the Iowa State Sunday School Association in 1904-06. He removed to California in 1910 and engaged in real estate and insurance business. He there was a trustee of Whittier College, Whittier, California.

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ERRATA

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Page 53, "Charles T. Morris" should be "Charles T. T. Mason."
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